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Syria holds the key to Beirut ceasefire hopes

Shi'ites turn tanks on last PLO redoubts

From David Hirst in Beirut

The carnage which has turned the Palestinian quarters of Beirut into desperate battlefields inhabited only by the dead, the wounded, and dwindling bands of fighters continued yesterday.

Despite calls for ceasefires and attempts at mediation, Shi'ite soldiers of the Amal militia and of the Lebanese army's Sixth Brigade continued to pour fire, including tank shells, at the last breeze block redoubts of the Palestinians.

Red Cross vehicles attempting to enter the Bourj-al-Barajneh refugee camp were driven back by sniper fire, although from which side was not clear. Lebanese hospitals say that 245 people have definitely died in the week of savage fighting in and around the three camps, but that there may be many more dead in the ruins.

At least 1,000 have been wounded, and an estimated 25,000 have fled the camps to take refuge in areas controlled by the Druze militia, which has remained neutral in the fighting.

Crowded in buildings under Druze militia control, Palestinians who escaped the fighting said they believed that hundreds of wounded were trapped in the camps.

According to a Reuter report, many spoke of arbitrary killings of Palestinians in the camps.

"All the Palestinian wounded must be dead by now," said a 33-year-old teacher who escaped from Sabra after he had been hit by a bullet in the chest.

He said he had helped to bury dead fighters in Sabra before he was wounded himself. "All we could do with the injured was bury them," he said.

Amal men and troops barred reporters from the camps. Escorting one reporter out of the centre of Chatila, an Amal militiaman said that what was happening in the camp "is our business, not yours. You can come back in a couple of days."

The Amal assault on the camps has come in for almost universal Arab condemnation, but there have been no tangible results so far from the various efforts at mediation and halting the fighting. President Amin Gemayel was said to be consulting yesterday with the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Chedi Klibi, and there were reports that Yasser Arafat, now in Tunis for a special PLO meeting on the crisis, had appealed to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia for help.

The truth is that only Syria can stop this slaughter. The question is whether it will permit the Shi'ites, assuming that they are capable, to complete what they have begun. That would probably make for a long and increasingly grisly siege, something like another Tal Za'atar, the refugee camp in Christian East Beirut which the Phalangists overran, with Syrian help, in 1976.

The Syrian master plan, in its broad, unfolding purpose, is clear enough. The "battle of the camps" is another landmark in President Hafez Assad's gradual, inexorable imposition of Pax Syriana over a tormented land. What its final shape will be—some kind of organic link between Syria and Lebanon, military occupation or a purely political tutelage—perhaps Assad himself, cautiously feeling his way, does not know.

What no one disputes is that, more and more, Syria is asserting itself as the arbiter of Lebanon's destiny, that every new convulsion is an opportunity for strengthening his grip, that with the Israelis pulling out of the south the convulsions are coming thicker and faster, and that they have a climactic character. It can only be a matter of time and blood before the completion of Pax Syriana.

Its foundations were laid when the US, Israel, and important Arab powers, acquiesced, however grudgingly, in the ultimate inevitability of Syria's dominion. Some of the local actors, while acquiescing too, are still recalcitrant to Syrian purposes. At each other's expense they seek a larger place in the new order than Syria is prepared to allocate them.

So, now, it is with the Palestinians. Strictly speaking, they are not, of course, a Lebanese community, but they are acting as though they enjoy "acquiring rights" alongside the Lebanese communities proper, above all the right to look after their own security in a uniquely threatening environment.

This disturbs President Assad, who is so apt to apprehend in any manifestation of Palestinian self-assertion, the machinations of Yasser Arafat.

If Lebanon's refugee camps were to become once again the armed redoubts they were before the Israeli invasion that would carry the danger that Arafat would win control of those of them in places, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, where Syria's military writ does not run.

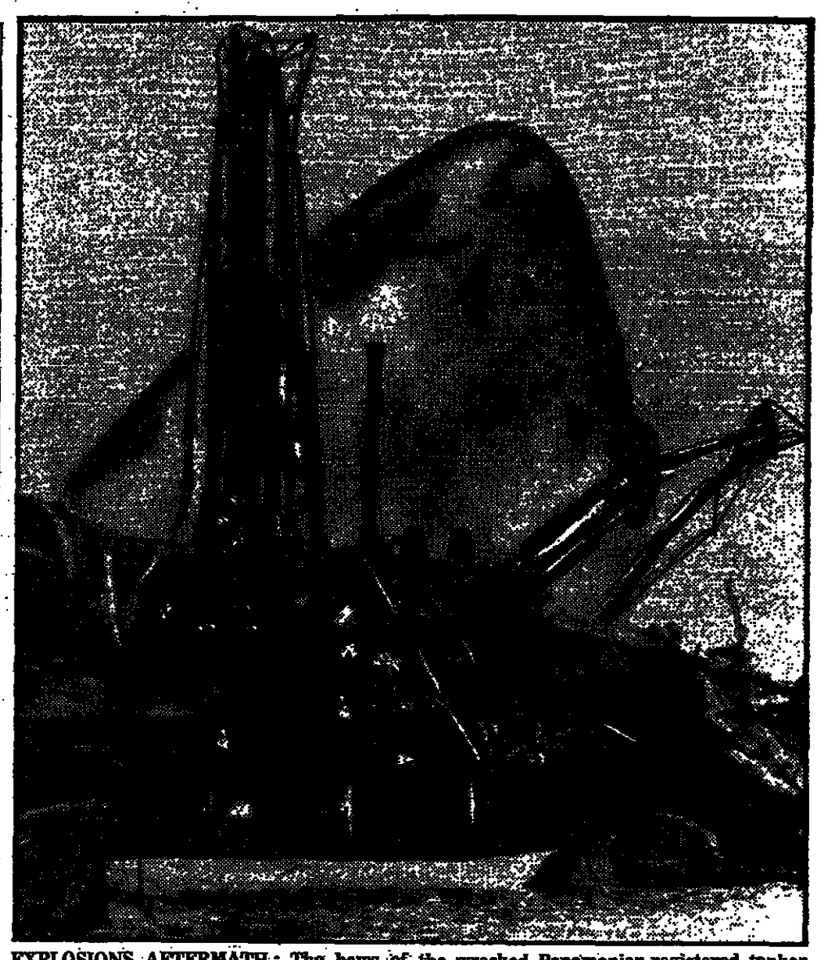
Arafat will not be coming back to Beirut or Sidon to defy the Syrians from there as he once did from Tripoli, but

Turn to back page, col. 3

IRAQ yesterday launched air raids and missile attacks on a number of Iranian cities in a new escalation of the Gulf War. Iran said its jets had attacked the Iraqi town of Al-Amarah in retaliation.

At least six people were reported killed in a pre-dawn air raid against Tehran, but Iran said it was too early to estimate the casualty toll from the missile attacks.

Report, page 4. Guerrillas tsep up South Lebanon attacks, page 4, Leader comment, page 10.



EXPLOSIONS AFTERMATH: The bows of the wrecked Panamanian-registered tanker Petrogen One, (above), one of two vessels which exploded on the refinery quayside blast at San Roque. Red Cross workers, police, ambulancemen and an army unit, (below) helped to rescue survivors

32 killed as oil tankers explode in Spain

From Jane Walker in Madrid

THIRTY-TWO people died or were missing and another 36 were injured when two tankers exploded and caught fire yesterday morning at a Spanish oil refinery in the Bay of Algeciras.

There was panic in the nearby town of San Roque when the 20,000 residents feared that the refinery's oil storage tanks might also explode. Many fled the area.

Before the blast, the Panamanian-registered, Japanese-owned, 30,000-ton tanker, Petrogen One, with a crew of 29, was taking on a load of the highly inflammable naphtha oil. There was a huge explosion and the fire spread to an adjacent 8,000-ton Spanish tanker, Camponavia, with a crew of 30, which was loading petrol from the refinery.

The blast broke nearby windows and flames rose to 1,000 feet. "The explosion was terrific," said the Mayor of San Roque. "It was like an earthquake."

Fire-fighters from neighbouring towns rushed to the scene. Red Cross, police, ambulances and an army unit also joined in the rescue work. Two fire tenders and a support vehicle with stretchers from Gibraltar arrived within minutes.

"We heard a massive explosion across the bay and immediately crossed into Spain" said Mr Les Edmunds, Gibraltar's chief fire officer. "We found a scene of total devastation."

Many of the dead and injured had been blown into the sea by the force of the explosion and small boats helped to pick up victims.

The injured, may seriously burned, were taken to nearby hospitals. It is believed the majority of the crew from the Panamanian tanker were Korean and that there were some survivors.

An oil slick about 600 feet long has been reported in the Bay of Algeciras, and tugs are trying to prevent it spreading. It was the third oil spillage into the bay this month, and by far the most serious.

Port officials said that most of the crew members were on board their ships at the time. Officials feared that bodies were trapped inside both vessels.

Seven Spanish dock workers whose Jeep was hit by the shock wave of the blasts were among the dead.

San Roque is a major petrochemical port built across the Bay of Algeciras during Franco's rule to give work to locals after he had sealed off the border with Gibraltar.

This week

Today

FALKLANDS NIGHTMARE
'One morning he did not leave early. Instead he took the children to school . . . there were tears in his eyes as Fiona and Jamie walked away and into their classrooms. I knew then that it was the day that the Norland would sail'. Patricia Slater remembers 1982, when her ferryman husband went to war. Page 11. John Ezard finds the new Falklands spirit. Page 2.

THE CHIEF AND THE PM
If there is a breakdown in the Thatcher-FitzGerald talks on Ireland, the suspicion is that Enoch Powell will turn out to have a major share in it, writes Ian Aitken in his Commentary. Page 11.

FACE TO FAITH
The Archbishop of York writes on simplicity, directness, and disagreement in the church. Agenda, page 7.

THE SACRIFICE
Stalking Tarkovsky. Derek Malcolm goes shooting in Sweden. Arts Guardian, page 9.

Tomorrow

PROFIT LOST
Industries want industrial funds. But too often it's industry that makes on the deal. Education Guardian.

Wednesday

DYNASTY DEFIED
Guardian Women charts the making of an American: Lynn Redgrave.

DOLE DATA
Unemployment doesn't have to bring depression. Body and Soul on the people who make a good job of being jobless.

Thursday

TRIBAL CUSTOMS
Guardian Women updates the Durotriges and Brigantes

NEWS IN BRIEF

Star Wars mission

THE US vice-president, Mr George Bush is to visit European capitals, including London, next month in an attempt to dispel misgivings about President Reagan's Star Wars programme expressed by European leaders at the recent summit. Page 5.

Lear Fan crash

THE British Government is expected to lose virtually all the £57 million paid out to subsidise the Belfast plant of the collapsed Lear Fan aircraft firm. Back page.

Missing midwives

LOW pay anomalies are blamed for a national shortage of midwives. Page 3.

Rebels return

GRAHAM GOOCH and Peter Willey are named in the England party for the one-day games against Australia after completing their three-year ban from international cricket. Ian Botham also returns. Matthew Engel, page 17.

Coventry's escape

COVENTRY escaped relegation from the First Division by beating the League champions Everton 4-1 yesterday. Ipswich go down instead. Report, page 16.

INSIDE

Agenda 7
Arts, Reviews 9
Crosswords 19, 20
Guardian Women 8
Home News 2-4, 20
Letters 10
Media 12
Motoring 13
Overseas News 5, 6
Sports News 14-17
TV & RADIO 18
ENTERTAINMENTS 18
PERSONAL 19

The weather

HEAVY rain in places. Details, back page.

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Tory opponents lining up to spike Fowler timetable

By James Naughtie, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Fowler faces a battle with a substantial group of Conservative backbenchers over legislation he plans for the next parliamentary session to give effect to social security reviews he will unveil next week.

Legislative time has been allocated to the Social Services Secretary for a comprehensive bill in the new session beginning in November, but influential backbenchers are already arguing that this gives insufficient time to consider the complexities of the changes.

Their protests signal the start of two months of horse-trading between Mr Fowler and his parliamentary colleagues over the contents of his bill.

Members of Mr Francis Pym's Centre Forward group, and the band of traditional wets will argue that it is mistaken to attempt so many changes in one bill.

Backbenchers reacting to leaked versions of the reviews' conclusions sense that they will be electorally damaging. Reported charges on unemployment payments and supplementary benefits are particularly alarming to them.

The Cabinet has already agreed to modify Mr Fowler's original scheme for outright abolition of the state's earnings related pension scheme.

Mr Fowler's green paper on the charges will be published next week. The detailed proposals for inclusion in a bill will have to be settled by the end of July.

This leaves a short time for consultation and discussions on a range of proposals which are complicated enough for Mr Fowler to have had to resort to a half-hour slide show to explain it to the Cabinet.

The package will be presented as a simplification of the present system, but Tory MPs — nearly all of whom back a fundamental overhaul — fear that it will be easy for the opposition parties to present the Fowler proposals simply as a shift in resources

Concern on all sides, page 4

from the worst-off to pay for eventual tax cuts for others.

Mr Fowler can expect strong private pressure from some colleagues who will publicly welcome his reforms.

Some Tories believe that he may be prepared to drop some of the plans now in the green paper, such as the suggestions that recipients of housing benefit should be made to pay a percentage of their rates bills, or to remove or reduce the payment of mortgages for those on unemployment benefit.

Mr Fowler's difficulty is that the Treasury is already unhappy about the relatively modest saving in the package — only about 2.5 per cent of the £40 billion annual budget — and would oppose any significant concession.

Several Tory backbenchers indicated last night that they expected to find themselves flatly opposed to parts of his scheme, though they were waiting for next week's Commons statement before declaring their opposition.

Ministers await the Fowler package with some trepidation, since the two months until the summer recess are already expected to be difficult for the Government.

Labour and the Alliance promise a strong challenge to the Tory defence of their Brecon and Radnor set, which is expected in July and there is a prospect of good economics news.

Some senior ministers are emitting uncharacteristically gloomy noises about their prospects in the opinion polls and their unhappiness is the greater because of the Government's public expenditure difficulties.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, faces an exceptionally tough round of spending negotiations with departmental colleagues in the autumn, since they will use pressure of public opinion to argue for a relaxation in spending targets to fight unemployment.

The Chancellor is agreed by his cabinet colleagues to be going into that fight in an atmo-

Turn to back page, col. 1

NCB determined on tough line with Nacods

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board's determination to take a tough line against the pit deputies union, Nacods, is made clear in a confidential document sent out by the board more than a week before the union's overtime ban was applied.

The document, dated May 9 and signed by Mr Merrik Spanton, the board's member for personnel, suggests that the proposed ban constitutes a breach of the contract of employment and should "therefore be regarded as strike action".

Mr Spanton said that the Nacods agreement with the board did not mention the word overtime and that the call for an immediate overtime ban by the union did not therefore carry a clear-cut significance.

Mr Spanton then sets out the statutory requirement laid on officials. These include the requirement to make inspections, including pre-shift inspection, to confer with oncoming officials at the shift end, and to keep records and complete reports.

Deputies claim provocation, back page; Pit leader pleads for gaoled miners, page 2.

To meet the circumstances of the ban, colliery managers were required by the board to cancel normal roster arrangements and draw up new rosters to minimise disruption to colliery operations. These were to be based on the obligation of all officials to make five attendances in a pay week.

Mr Spanton then gives specific instructions if the ban went ahead. Officials who turned up on shifts other than those laid down in the roster should be sent home and ad-

Turn to back page, col. 5

Merrik Spanton — 'breach of contract'

PO's poetic licence stirs village

By Penny Chorlton

Disorientated residents of a luxury residential development in the Wiltshire village of South Marston, near Swindon, have been forced to send out sackloads of address cards after agreeing reluctantly to change the name of their road twice to appease the Post Office. The final straw came after the last name change, when the PO belatedly discovered that the houses had been wrongly numbered.

The offending road started life as Manor Park. This was deemed appropriate by the developers since the 17 houses were built on the site of the old manor house which had bee pulled down to make way for them.

However, shortly after the new residents began to move in just before Christmas, they were informed by the Post Office that Manor Park would not do—there were far too many Manors around the place, and the postmen and delivery vans would never be able to find them.

Surprised, but at this stage unperturbed, the residents readily agreed to the name being changed to Albert Williams Close. A bit of a mouthful perhaps, but A.W. had been a very famous, albeit slightly leftist, local poet.

No sooner had the new address cards been duly stamped and sent off when a new batch of letters arrived from the Post Office.

A terrible mistake had been made, they declared. The well-known local poet was not in fact named Albert, but Alfred.

The residents, none of whom had ever heard of the scribe, were by now beginning to feel rather annoyed. A third set of new address cards was sent out to friends, tax officers and all the other people they felt obliged to inform of their whereabouts.

Then came the final blow. A new error was uncovered by the tireless PO officials: all the houses in the new estate had been numbered back-to-front, and did not comply with regulations relating to new developments. Number 17 was to become number one, and so on until number 8 became number 10 and vice versa.

Mr Paul Scarrott (of plot 5, Manor Park/5 Albert Williams Close/5 Alfred Williams Close/13 Alfred Williams Close) said yesterday: "There's a lot of crossing the lawns in the mornings to sort out the mail after the postman's been. We've found using our first address seems to have the highest success rate."

He added: "We don't like number 13, so we don't in fact use it. Actually, we're thinking of giving our house a name—something harmless like the Beeches."

Bangladesh cyclone kills thousands

From Amin Chowdhury in Dacca

At least 1,500 people are known to have been killed and thousands are still missing after the tidal waves which battered islands off Bangladesh's coast, state television said last night.

The waves were set off by a cyclone on Friday, and army and navy rescue teams yesterday searched for more victims.

One report reaching here said that all 10,000 fishermen living in a small southern island were feared dead.

Friday's disaster destroyed thousands of houses, damaged crops, and disrupted communications in all the offshore islands. Port officials said two cargo ships ran aground during the cyclone.

Attempts to find the thousands still missing have been hampered by heavy rains which caused fresh floods in low-lying areas, officials said

A reporter who visited the remote island of Urirchar in the Bay of Bengal said the area was swept by a 42-foot high wave and nearly half the 2,000 population may have been killed.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad yesterday visited some of the islands, where tens of thousands of people were facing shortages of drinking water, food, and fuel.

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New-found Falklands spirit warns against future betrayal

Returning to the South Atlantic after two years, John Ezard considers the islanders' mood in the wake of the airport opening

WHEN we flew out here by inaugural TriStar such a very long time ago — as it now seems — they split us into VVIPs, VIPs and the rest. Even the rest of us were categorised as important enough to have priority over families who had driven for up to six hours along camp tracks for the Mount Pleasant Airport opening.

They were barred from a long-prepared local craft and industry exhibition in the TriStar hangar that an undisturbed press conference could be held there for the arch-VVIP Mr Michael Heseltine, some of the VIPs and the rst of us, who were, after all, important people. We had insisted, because of the five-hour time difference *from the UK, that the press* conference be held on time.

It was an isolated slip-up in no way malicious. But although it happened as long ago in subjective time and understanding as May 12, I recall it with a certain shame. Once you have delved *back into the human scale of* the Falklands — even after a two-year absence — you remember that it is not the kind of thing you should do, particularly not here. It is too like the colonial past.

The VVIPs and VIPs have all gone back after their 48-hour whirly round the place. They were well-intentioned, but some were unable to *conceal their appalled sympa*thy when they heard you were staying for a month. The last, oldest and most indefatigably inquisitive of them, *Lord Shackleton*, aged 73, father of the modern Falklands, went back midweek.

But there is nothing lonely or provincial about still being in Stanley, either from the two of the rest of us left or for those spending their *lives here in this Wales-sized* group of islands.

The early winter skies which so vexed the 1982 task force have cleared, despite occasional squalls, since the VIPs left, and if you glance up as you trudge home, you notice something peculiar in *the sky — a gigantic scarf of* densely concentrated but distinct stars and luminescent gas wrapped over the tops of the houses.

Down below, company is still plentiful. Brian Middleton has just beaten 150 other entrants in the 12-hour *annual* dartathon at the town hall, an event with an intense live and radio audience.

Two nights later, in the same hall, the May Queen was crowned at the Winter May Ball, a ceremony that goes back at least 80 years.

At both these events, with few outsiders of importance listening, there was still talk *of a new spirit on the Falk*lands, "20th century pioneer work, Much as in the North American west", as Prince Andrew put it in his grandi*ose but otherwise knowledge*able airport inaugural address,

The first impressions of VIPs and important people briefly visiting the Falklands are often inaccurate and have once proved lethal. But there is one image, above all, *which has so stood the test* of almost a fortnight.

As the inaugural Tristar touched the runway you could see from the windows a group of children in blue anoraks jumping and waving wildly on a hill of mud far from the VIP reception area. *One of the* older, less important VIPs said gently: "Those children must have seen a lot in their short lives."

And it was then, before the plane had even stopped, that you first felt you were back after two years — back into the old binding Falklands mix of exceptional private warmth, closeness, humour and canniness, shadowed by strain and grief at the invasion, the deaths and the huge bombardments, and by worry about their own uncertain futures.

The shadow is still there, much more faintly, but this time the real emphasis is on jumping and waving. God knows why, you might say as a first impression during a 48-hour whirly. The "land*scaped" sides of the airport* road are mile-upon-mile messes of excavated clay and peat. The road to RAF Stanley has broken up, a year after being expensively resurfaced. Even some town roads are still potholed, though not as badly.

But ask around and you hear that the Mount Pleasant road — apart from being a route to and from the outside world — has cut the driving time from San Carlos in half, and the 36-mile road culminates in "Stanley by-pass" which keeps heavy military traffic out.

And the town roads will be redone after wiring is laid for two projects which mark what is seriously called "the transition from a management to an expansion economy" — a power station upgraded from 1.4 to 3.6 *kilowatts, just about enough* to meet extra demand, and a new telephone exchange.

The pioneer spirit is overstated, of course. The airport is budgeted to cost the Defence Ministry £276 million by next year, which will take 11 years to recoup from garrison turnover savings.

Development — so far an indigenous wool mill, commercial crayfishing, an airport road hotel and hydroponic market garden — is being financed from the remnants of the several million pounds allocated after Shackleton's 1982 post-conflict report.

More spectacular pioneering is displayed by the 200 foreign fishing ships ransacking these waters under Royal Navy and RAF search and rescue protection. There, and in a possible Antarctic future, is where the real loot is already being made.

But the local sense of long-term building beginning *has gone deep very quickly* in a place so long thirsting for growth. The imported development officers, David Taylor, Simon Armstrong and John Reid, have in less than two years almost dispelled 40 years of cynical despair about Whitehall's per*petual feasibility studies* which came to nothing.

Their activism, coupled with the airport and the Government's continual restatements of support, have contributed to a sense that the islanders may have turned the dangerous corner *they were approaching politically* and economically lon[illegible] before the invasion. With al[illegible] these things happening how many ask, could anyone giv[illegible] us away now?

The issue of what a non-Tory government might do was raised at a public meeting by the former Labour and SDP MP Eric Ogden, now chairman of the Falkland Island Association, the UK-based support group. "The Labour Party is in favour of giving you away," he said, adding painfully: "Even my own SDP ..." none of the 152-strong audience — nearly half the able-bodied Stanley electorate — thought the point worrying enough to take up. Discussion passed straight on to the practicalities of fisheries protection.

Lord Shackleton [illegible] home reasonably ha[illegible]. One of his last visits w[illegible] the Philips family a[illegible] Mount Kent, part of the [illegible]-acre former Falkland Islands Company green p[illegible] settlement sold to six local families after his first report in 1976.

The other families, Shackleton's oldest political children, the McPhees, Watsons, Heathmans, Gosses and Claude Mecklenburgh, trekked in exuberantly to see him.

It was a deeply happy and moving few hours, a world away from political calculation, but as we left Shackleton. But as we left Shackleton can't just walk away from them. They're us."

AIRPORT ARRIVAL: Falklands Commissioner Sir Rex Hunt greeting Mr Michael Heseltine

Emlyn Williams asks Thatcher to review murder convictions

Pit leader pleads for gaoled miners

By Paul Hoyland,
Welsh Correspondent

The South Wales miners' leader Mr Emlyn Williams, has made a personal appeal to the Prime Minister to quash the murder convictions against two miners for killing a taxi driver during the pit strike.

His intervention came as 2,000 people, including miners and steel workers from Yorkshire, marched through Cardiff at the weekend in support of the gaoled men.

Mr Williams has written to Mrs Thatcher saying: "For the sake of human decency and reconciliation we beseech you from our hearts to order, at the earliest possible date, a *review of the cases so* that the sentences will be reduced to take cognisance of the context within which the crime occurred."

The South Wales miners' president told a rally outside the Welsh Office in Cardiff that a campaign was being launched — the like of which had never been seen in this country.

A petition calling for the sentences to be reduced had already attracted 11,000 signatures and the organisers had set a target of half a million by the *end of the summer.*

The Labour MPs, Mrs Ann Clwyd and Mr Ted Rowlands, pledged support for Russell Shankland and Dean Hancock, *both aged 21, of Rhymney,* Mid-Glamorgan, who were found guilty of murder at Cardiff Crown Court earlier this month.

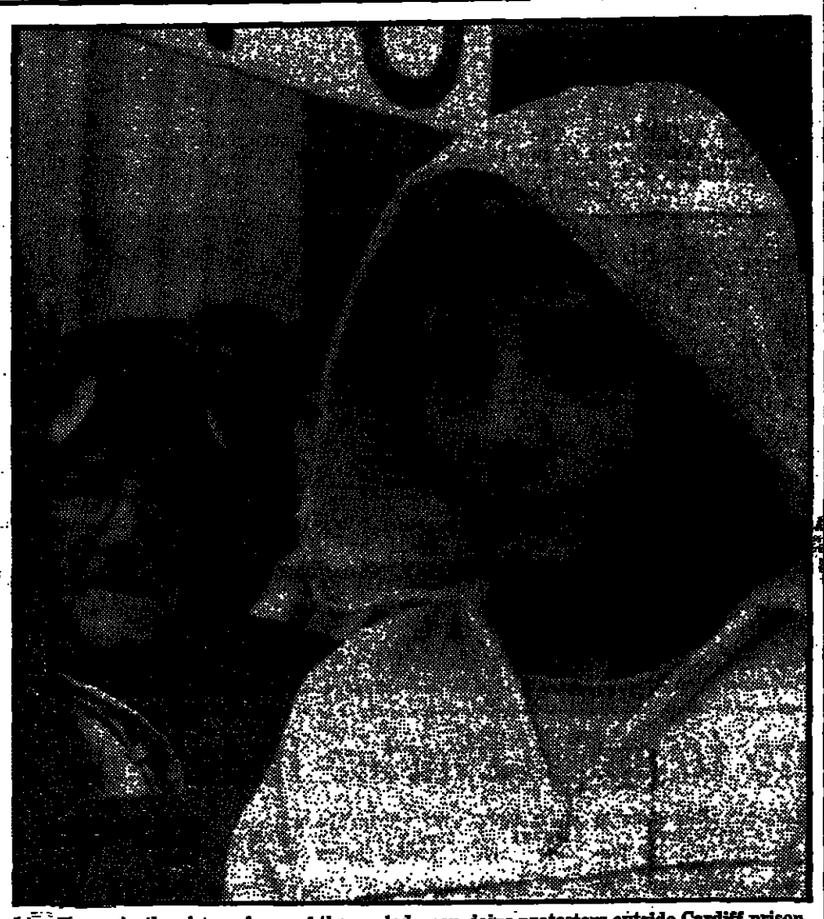
Hundreds of demonstrators later gathered outside Cardiff prison, where the two men are being held.

The taxi driver, David Wilkie, was killed by a 46-pound concrete block which was dropped from a bridge and smashed through his windscreen as he took a working miner to Merthyr Vale Colliery in Mid-Glamorgan last November.

The Welsh mining communities had expected manslaughter verdicts and Mr Williams told the Prime Minister that the life sentences had left them "stunned and dismayed at what is overwhelmingly viewed as a gross miscarriage of justice."

While not seeking to justify Mr Wilkie's death—" his "fate was a terrible one and we recognise the depth of the tragedy it has brought upon his families and friends" — there was no logic or justice in sentencing two young men to languish in gaol until the end of the century.

The Welsh mining communities prided themselves on mutual self-help, respect, and hard work. "That is why life sentences have registered such a deep hurt amongst us,' Mr *Williams said.*



Lisa Hancock, the sister of one of the gaoled men, joins protesters outside Cardiff prison yesterday

Sinclair's company hits cash crisis

By Maggie Brown

SIR CLIVE Sinclair, who pioneered Britain's love affair with the home computer *but has so far failed to* repeat his success with his electric tricycle, is now clearly in financial trouble.

He is the latest victim of the £500 million high street home computer wars which have raged since last summer. It became clear at the weekend that his main computer research and development company, Sinclair Research of Cambridge, is *facing an uncomfortable cash* crisis — though, at this stage, it does not look [illegible] The company has [illegible] up to its agreed, if lowish, ceiling of £5 million, and has been forced to ask at least two of its main suppliers, Thorn-EMI and Timex, to take their portion of the strain by extending some two months' credit, worth several *million pounds.*

In the short term, matters will get worse. Spring and summer have shown themselves to be bad months for high street and mail order computer sales, on which Sinclair Research still predominantly depends. This sales trend led directly last summer to the collapse of Welsh computer firm, Dragon.

Since then, Acorn, main *supplier of educational and* BBC computers, has been saved from receivership and £48 million debts by Olivetti, while Sinclair's former main distributor, Prism, was placed in liquidation only last week with debts of £7.5 million.

***Sinclair Research is* due within the next week to present its full-year results to March 31. Some 40 City investors hold a combined 10 per cent stake in the otherwise private firm, which was founded five years ago.**

The last picture of its finances, provided for them in typical style at Claridges on March 12, showed halved profits of £7.9 million for the first threequarters of the year, sales of £89 million, and unsold stock of £34 million.

Management changes at Sinclair Research look a near-certainty. Since March, Sir Clive has been chairman and acting chief executive, and outside shareholders want a more conventional manager.

He recently scored a considerable coup in recruiting Mr Robb Wilmot, the technicrat who devised a new range of products

But the fear must be that *the City, having tested the* water, will withdraw its entrepreneurial toe and refuse the team further backing for the products—including a large-scale £50 million silicon wafer plant—being hatched at the Sinclair Research Metalab.

Sir Clive Sinclair —always unpredictable

Methodists face call to quit freemasonry

By Martyn Halsall,
Churches Correspondent

The English churches are taking an unprecedented inter*est in freemasonry, with four* denominations questioning whether its beliefs are compatible with Christianity.

Their *first report, drafted by* a working party of Methodist theologians with help from the United Reformed Church, will be published on June 13. This is expected to declare masonic membership incompatible with Christian belief, and to call on Methodists among Britain's *500,000 masons to leave their* lodges.

The Archdeacon of Bolton, the Venerable Fred Hoyle, sees freemasonry as helpful to religious faith. When he retires from the Church of England in a few months he will take pastoral charge of some 700 masons in 21 chapters in England's second largest masonic province. "I'll be a sort of suffreagan bishop in that part of freemasonry," he said.

The Bishop of Manchester, the Right Reverend Stanley Booth-Clibborn, questioned the archdeacon even before the General Synod voted overwhelmingly for an official Anglican report and debate. Lead*ers of the Baptist Union have* been invited to meet senior masons at Freemasons' Hall in London since the Methodists launched their doctrinal task force last July.

"We welcome the inquiry, always providing it is a full and fair inquiry," said Mr Colin Gregory, grand secretary for the 17,000 members of the East Lancashire province. "We have nothing to hide," Freema*sonry was neither a religion* nor a substitute for a religion, he said. Religio s discussion, like politics, was expressly forbidden at lodge meetings.

Freemasonry nevertheless has a spiritual content. The only question asked of aspiring members is whether they believe in a supreme being. All lodge meetings begin and end with prayers, led by a chaplain. Such devotions have to be acceptable to men of all faiths.

Archdeacon Hoyle, a former lodge chaplain, said: "The only multi-faith society that exists at the moment is freemasonry; our prayers respect that."

Freemasonry defines itself as "a society of men concerned with *moral* and *spiritual* values." Membership, according to a masonic leaflet, "is open to men of any race or religion who can fulfill this essential qualification (belief in a supreme being) and are of good repute."

The leaflet lists the three great principles as brotherly love, relief (or charity), and striving for truth. It denies that freemasonry is a secret society. "We are a society with secrets, and so is a football club," said Mr Gregory.

Archdeacon Hoyle senses worries within the Church of England about the attraction of freemasonry to its members. "I think the Church ought to be worried," he said: they were, in a sense, "undermining themselves by taking the ceremonial out of religion. Men in particular have a psychological need to be involved in ceremonial acts," he said.

Mr Gregory hopes that the churches will not just consult freemasonry's critics. "We have had no contact with the Methodist report, and this is a matter of some concern to me," he said.

That report will be a watershed in relations between the churches and the masonic lodges. It was requested by the Methodist Conference, the governing body of Britain's largest free church, after outspoken denunciation of masonic affairs. It will precipitate a new debate when this year's conference meets in Birmingham in July.

Leak case goes to the DPP

By Richard Norton Taylor

The Director of Public Prosecutions is studying a Foreign Office report on how documents *which show that minis*ters have misled parliament about the reasons for blocking aid to Nicaragua were leaked to MPs.

Mr Jeff Dennis, a 25-year-old clerk at the Overseas Development Administration — part of the Foreign Office — has ad*mitted sending* the papers to MPs. He was suspended without pay 10 days ago.

The DPP faces the decision of whether to advise the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, to bring a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, or to argue that it would not be in the public interest to do so.

A question to the Foreign Office minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, from Mr George Foulkes, Labour's front bench spokesman on Latin America, about what further disciplinary action the government intends to take is due to be answered on *June 3, immediately after* parliament's Whitsun recess.

Mr Dennis has sought legal advice from Mr Brian Raymond, the solicitor who acted for Mr Clive Ponting, the Minister of Defence official who was acquitted of secrets charges earlier this year. The executive of his union, the Civil and Public Services Association, also discussed the affair last week.

Local radio presses for review of system as revenue falls

By Dennis Barker

Commercial radio stations are pressing the Government for a review of the Independent Local Radio system at a time when stations are fighting for survival by staff cuts and mergers. They do not believe Home Office assurances that the Peacock Committee, which is considering the possibility that the BBC may be partly *financed by advertising, will* inevitably also provide a coherent vision of the future of independent radio.

If the Government does not agree to the review by July, when the Association of Independent Radio Contractors holds its annual congress, the *Home Secretary, who will open* the meeting, will face motions calling for reassurances on the future of the 48 ILR stations.

Mr Brittan will be especially asked for assurances that the introduction of small, low-powered community radio stations will be carried out in *such a way that ILR is not* damaged. Earlier this year Mr Brittan suggested that he was about to give the immediate go-ahead for community radio. After the AIRC had pointed out that community radio *might be too poor to pay con*tributors enough to run a quality service the Government has gone quiet on the subject.

Decline in advertising revenues—even without the competition of community radio—has forced even the larger and richer ILR stations into mak*ing redundancy proposals,* which are bringing them into conflict with their unions.

Capital Radio, the London music station which is the biggest and richest in ILR, made proposals for 22 redundancies. Later, it cut the number and offered improved terms to those who agreed to go. The technicians' union ACTT and the National Union of Journalists at Capital were discussing these proposals on Friday *when they heard that the Lon*don news station, LBC, was proposing 33 redundancies. They adjourned their meeting. Discussions with managements are *continuing.*

Capital has said its advertising revenue is 10 per cent down on last year, and LBC is also suffering. The average drop in the industry is about six per cent.

One of the few bright points in commercial radio is the zeal with which Radio Red Rose at Preston has pursued a campaign to merge with other stations to produce a bigger and stronger company. After a more relaxed interpretation of the Independent Broadcasting *Authority's previously strict* rule that capital should be mainly local, Red Rose, which has already taken over Radio Aire in Leeds, is considering taking over Radio Gwent at Newport, which has ceased trading with many debts, and its struggling neighbour, Cardiff Broadcasting Company

Red Rose's tactics have not pleased the old hard-liners of commercial broadcasting. One of them accused Red Rose of *"charging round the country* trying to buy up stations." The IBA, which would have to give approval to any more Red Rose merger plans, has lately adopted an encouraging attitude to the merger of areas — though not yet any as far apart as Preston and Cardiff.

Political rift splits BUAV

A political rift is threatening the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, one of four animal rights groups campaigning to end scientific experiments on animals. An extraordinary general meeting has been called in London on June 8, when an attempt will be made to remove seven of the 17-strong executive committee from office.

The dispute centres on the Government's white paper on animal cruelty and the cause of the friction is whether it is possible to measure the degree *of pain an animal suffers in* experiments.

Three BUAV staff, part of a radical faction seeking an immediate end to all animal experiments, were sacked last month and their supporters have called the meeting in an attempt to win a no-confidence vote on the seven committee members.

In April, the executive voted to sack Miss Margaret Manzoni, office manager; Mr Kim *Stallwood*, campaigns officer; and Mr Paddy Broughton, group student co-ordinator, for failing to carry out instructions.

The three sacked staff deny that they are members of left-wing political organisations and have refused to leave.

general council elections last

Meanwhile, the RSPCA meets on Wednesday to discuss the proposed expulsion of one of its council members — the same Mr Kim Stallwood, who is one of the three sacked BUAV officials. Despite being the second most popular candidate out of 10 in the society's *general council elections last* year, Mr Stallwood has made himself unpopular by trying to radicalise the RSPCA.

He has made no secret of his view that the RSPCA should not be investing any of its estimated £17 million working fund in companies engaged in *animal experiments.*

Co-op 'should turn to consumerism'

By Clive Woodcock

It was time for the Co-op to take a lead in consumer protection instead of trailing behind its competitors, said Mr *George Bromley, president of* the Co-operative Congress, in Bournemouth yesterday.

"We are a consumer organisation and we should be giving *a lead in consumer protection.* The impact on the retail market is made by those who take initiatives and act, not merely react, to the initiatives of others," said Mr Bromley, addressing the opening of congress, the parliament of the consumer co-operative movement.

He said earlier that there were times when the Co-op liked to feel that it was a movement. "When it makes us *feel good, more virtuous,* by espousing social causes, usually by passing beautiful, caring resolutions, which invariably mean giving other people's money away. Then we sit back and watch the impact of our great movement's lofty ideas . . . an impact about as effective as a feather dropping on a bed of cotton wool."

The Co-op still had immense assets, however, which if properly harnessed were sufficient to take it into the next century, not just as an efficient trading movement but "as the only practical alternative to the naked greed of the capitalist law of the jungle."

The Co-op had not failed because it had never really tried. "We are certainly not demonstrating the potential of our practical alternatives. We are *not as efficient as our capital*ist competitors, the Sainsburys, the Asdas and the Tescos."

Mr Bromley said that the Co-op was still not the best, despite its many strengths, because "*we just have not the* will to change."

Once basic strategies of large-scale trading became the norm for the movement they might, if it was not already too late, develop a rational plan for the acquisition and development of superstore sites.

"How many good sites have been lost because the financial and management resources are not there? How many *sites are still being sold to* keep alive the failures? Yet the Co-op already has the financial resources, the management expertise, if we could use them rationally."

'Hitler' tag criticised

By Penny Chorlton

The Sun newspaper is criticised today for describing a former traffic warden as a "little Hitler", in a story about his apparent failures as a grandfather.

The newspaper had run an earlier story about Mr John Hancock, a Nottingham man who was sacked for issuing too many parking tickets. Mr Hancock had booked 17,000 motorists in 15 years.

The Press Council has ruled that, while it might not have been unacceptable or irrelevent to describe Mr Hancock as a "little Hitler" in the context of his work as a warden, to label him as such in reference to his role as a grandfather was "inappropriate".

In the second story, the Sun said that Mr Hancock's son, Arthur had advertised for new grandparents, claiming that his own father had shown no interest in his two grandchildren.

RUC chief 'must go'

The dismissal of Northern Ireland's Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon was demanded yesterday by Mr Seamus *Mallon*, deputy leader of Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labour party.

Mr Mallon described Sir John as "a man who simply is never wrong in his opinion but everything he has touched has gone gravely wrong."

A long-standing rift between the Ulster police chief and his opposite number in the Irish Republic, Mr Laurence Wren, was revived last week after an IRA bomb attack on the border which killed four RUC officers.

Sir John suggested that the culprits were a gang from the *Irish Republic* who had obtained explosives in the south. Mr Wren accused the RUC of speculating without evidence.

Mr Mallon said yesterday: "It is up to the British government to see there is someone in charge of the police in Northern Ireland who can adjust to changing times."

DJ helps start litter campaign

The disc jockey Kenny Everett and TV-am's Roland Rat yesterday helped British Rail to launch an anti-litter campaign.

The two feature on posters at railway stations as part of the national "Beautiful Britain" scheme organised by the Keep Britain Tidy group.

Brecon runners picked

Christopher Butler, aged 34, political adviser to the Welsh Secretary, Mr Nicholas Edwards, has been selected as Conservative candidate in the Brecon and Radnor byelection.

The SDP/Liberal Alliance candidate is Mr Richard Livsey, a 50-year-old smallholder and lecturer in agriculture who contested the seat in 1983 for the Liberals.

Mr Richard Willey, aged 40, the son of Mr Fred Willey, the former Labour minister, will be the Labour Party's candidate. *Plaid Cymru* has yet to choose its candidate.

The byelection was caused by the death earlier this month of Mr Tom Hooson, who captured the seat for the Conservatives from Labour in 1979. He increased his majority over Labour to 8,784 in 1983.

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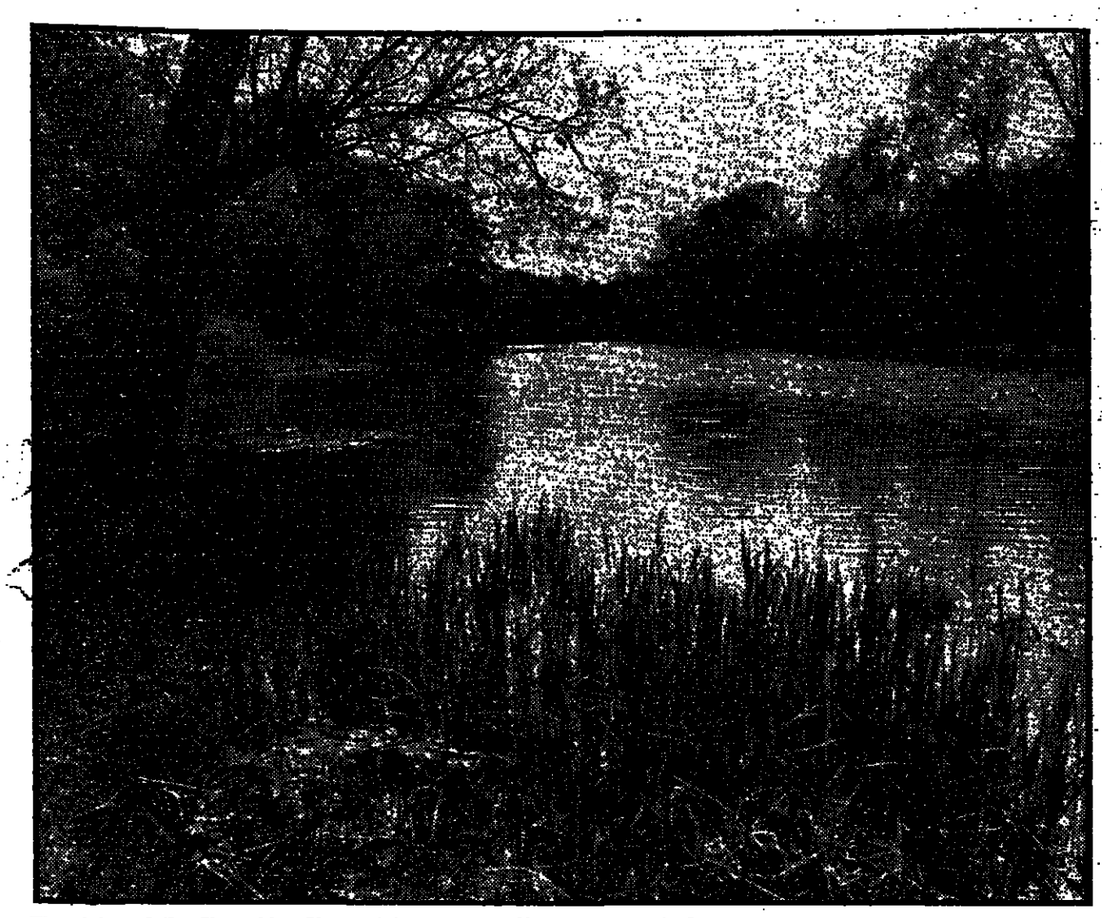
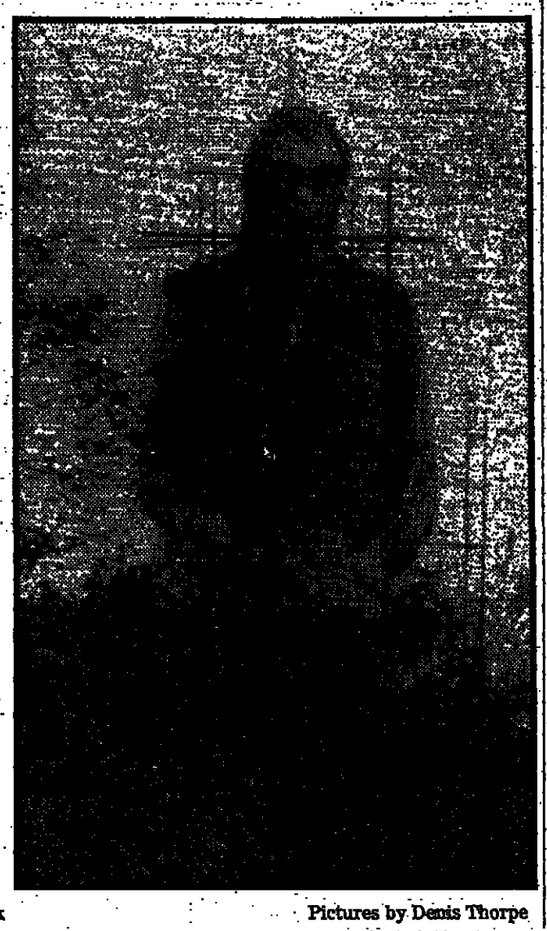
Plans to attract private housing and commercial development reflect public spending cuts, reports Geoff Andrews





The statue of the Shropshire Giant (right) takes an Olympian view of whatever fate may befall the lake in Town Park

Pictures by Denis Thorpe

Park under threat from themes and variations

A LARGE slice of parkland which is the centrepiece of a Midlands new town is being offered to developers for executive housing and a theme park.

The housing, on five sites around the edge of the 450-acre Town Park at Telford, Shropshire, will occupy many of the finest positions in the park, with two areas overlooking popular lakes.

The 85-acre recreation site, which includes another lake more than a quarter of a mile long, may also involve an area set aside for a BMX bike track for local children. A week ago Telford Tornadoes, the club which wants to develop the track, was given planning permission for the site for the next five years.

The local council's planning committee did not know that the track was involved in the proposals although a brochure showing it had been sent to potential developers as long ago as March by Telford Development Corporation.

The council promised a fortnight ago to provide earth-moving equipment to help Telford Tornadoes with preparation of the site so long as they finance the rest of the site.

Because of special procedures governing development in new towns, it is unlikely that either the housing or the park scheme will lead to a public inquiry. Together they could take more than 20 per cent of the Town Park out of free public use, claim local opponents. They might also cut off access to the most popular parts for many people living nearby.

Proposals for some kind of commercial development of a part of the park have been common knowledge in the town for over a year. Lord Northfield, chairman of the developmemt corporation, has spoken warmly of the plan for a "mini-Alton Towers"—a reference to the large theme park in Staffordshire.

In fact, the brochure sent to potential developers — but not sent to the council committee which deals with planning procedures, or publicised widely — shows that a much larger area than has been considered before is being take into the plan.

This includes the town's open air theatre; a children's fairytale playground, built as a Youth Opportunity Scheme project and opened only last year; the Randlay lake, popular with fishermen who have cleared and restocked its waters; a steam tramway; and a site laid out for a pitch and putt golf course.

The brochure invites submissions from commercial investors and points out that the nearby M54 motorway means that the West Midlands conurbation as far as Coventry is within an hour's drive.

Behind the scheme lies the need to reduce spending in the new town in line with cuts being imposed on local authorities. Reductions in Telford have already slashed the level of public housing and turned attention towards building for private sale.

Plans to take a large part of town park out of free public use are part of these economies, partly because the development corporation is due to be wound up

Mr Michael Osborn, deputy chairman of the corporation, says that about £2 million had been spent on the park. Because of limits on funding, alternative ways had to be found to bring in additional attractions and continue the scheme. Enclosure would be limited, and the BMX track would not be taken over, although it is in the development area.

One of the housing sites, already pegged out and advertised for sale, occupies the best sites around the banks of a tree-lined lake at the south of the park.

The issue of private housing on the park, which the development corporation has said would raise less than £200,000, has been a matter of contention locally for about 18 months. A small but vocal group, HOOP (Hands Off Our Park), is canvassing opposition to this and to the theme park idea. Its secretary, Mrs Joan Noel, who moved to the town with her family 13 years ago from Walton on Thames, says that the park was a significant factor in persuading them to move.

Mrs Jo Hill, wife of a local vicar, who chairs the group, points to the minimal return for the schemes. "Considering how little they are getting back and the amount of other housing sites ready for development, it seems crazy.

"By the time they take account of the road they have built on the site, there will be no money in it and no savings either. Obviously the park is expensive to run. But if the cash is short it would be better to let more of it go to wilderness than to keep taking bites out of the best bits."

Bypass bill is deplored

By Geoff Andrews

An attempt to overturn the decision of a committee of MPs and peers on a bypass route would be an "iniquitous manipulation of the law". It was claimed yesterday.

The Open Spaces Society, which led a number of environmental groups in a successful £50,000 protest over plans to build the A30 Okehampton bypass through a medieval deer park in the Dartmoor national park, yesterday deplored the attempt by a local MP, Sir Peter Mills, and 100 other Conservatives, to seek a confirming bill which would overturn the decision of a committee of MPs and peers convened to hear the case.

After a 12-day hearing they decided in April that the road should not go ahead through the park but be built on agricultural land to the north of the town.

"Such a bill would be unprecedented and an iniquitous manipulation of the law," said Miss Kate Ashbrook, secretary of the Open Spaces society.

"We deplore attempts to steamroller the independent jurisdiction of a committee set up by Parliament.

"Instead of trying to subvert democratic procedures, MPs should press Government to proceed with a northern route outside the national park, as the committee recommended."

Miss Ashbrook added: "It has cost the objectors £50,000 to present their case to the committee, but we shall save Okehampton Park, whatever the cost."

The Department of Transport is still considering its response to the committee decision.

Low pay 'drives midwives out of the profession'

By Penny Cherlton

Midwifery is suffering an acute staff shortage, with only a quarter of trained midwives working in the profession.

The Royal College of Midwives, which represents most of the country's 27,000 practising midwives, is writing to every MP this week, explaining why 90,000 trained in the profession are not using their skills.

The director of labour relations at the RCM, Mr Michael Hill, wants the Government to increase midwives' pay by about 50 per cent.

About 16 per cent of vacancies are unfilled and the RCM says that the national shortage would be 24 per cent if staffing levels were more realistic.

Practising midwives earn less during their 18 months' specialised training than other nurses and, once qualified still lag behind because their contemporaries will almost certainly have been promoted to sister level.

If a nurse spends a year training to be a health visitor, she not only earns more than a midwife while training, but earns a minimum of £7,578 a year after qualifying, compared with £5,398 for a midwife, says Mr Hill.

Lorraine Aquilliana and Jaqui Payne are student midwives at Liverpool Maternity Hospital and they are seriously considering not practising the profession once their training is complete.

"All our former colleagues are now sisters and are earning much more than we are or will earn if we decide to use our midwifery skills," said Miss Payne.

Sheila McIlroy, an RCM labour relations officer, estimates that the Government, the health service, and the taxpayer are losing about £30,000 for each trained midwife not practising.

The Prime Minister is currently considering the recommendations of the nurses' pay review body and a statement is expected next month.

Greta Balfour, a former midwife who is now a labour relations officer at the RCM, says of the drop-out rate: "If there were no public demand for the midwives then it wouldn't matter perhaps, but the whole trend is away from medical intervention and most mothers and their partners really want midwives in preference to doctors."

Mrs Balfour suggested that, if mothers-to-be knew how seriously short of midwives the NHS was they might think twice about agreeing to stay in hospital.

"The assumption is that if you are in hospital then you are going to be able to receive expert care if you need it. But in some instances you might well be better off going home and staying in bed with a telephone at your side to summon help in the form of a trained midwife if you really need it.

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Not only that, but your plan's cash value should go on growing too! Although fund values can go down as well as up, you'll see from the table that your cash-in values over the medium to long term can be high. Thousands of pounds, in fact.

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*This example assumes that the investment fund to which the plan is linked continues to grow at 14.0% net p.a. the actual growth rate achieved over the last 10 years. Future values however cannot be guaranteed. As a guide, the table below also illustrates at 8% net p.a. growth rate which is conservative compared with past performance.

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And, if you return the coupon by the date shown, you'll be eligible for up to one month's free cover and your FREE 'Money Manager'. All in all, Linkplan is just right for you.

YOUR LIFE COVER

Monthly Contribution	Male Age	Guaranteed Life Cover	Life cover age 65 8% growth	Life cover age 65 14% growth
£10	18	£19,652	£38,450	£229,288
	35	£9,699	£13,271	£37,465
	49	£4,702	£4,973	£7,781
£15	18	£30,105	£58,902	£351,253
	35	£14,858	£20,329	£57,392
	49	£7,203	£7,618	£11,919
£20	18	£40,557	£79,353	£473,209
	35	£20,017	£27,387	£77,320
	49	£9,704	£10,263	£16,057
£25	18	£51,010	£99,806	£595,175
	35	£25,176	£34,446	£97,248
	49	£12,205	£12,908	£20,195
£30 (min. age 23*)	23	£50,114	£90,530	£437,067
	35	£30,335	£41,505	£117,175
	49	£14,706	£15,553	£24,333

The sample table shows the amount of initial life cover. The number of years for which it is guaranteed is 16 years at age 18, 15 years at 23, 14 years at 28, 12 years at 35 and 9 years at 49. After the 'guaranteed period' your life cover moves in line with the performance of the Multiple Growth Fund. An example of the value of your life cover at age 65, assuming actual (14.0%* net) p.a. growth rate achieved over the last 10 years. Future values however cannot be guaranteed. As a guide, the table below also illustrates at 8% net p.a. growth rate which is conservative compared with past performance.

*Younger people exceed the amount of life cover available in this offer, at the minimum level.

YOUR CASH VALUE

Monthly Contribution	Male Age	Cash Value age 65 8% growth	Cash Value age 65 14% growth
£10	18	£19,517	£116,901
	35	£5,785	£16,523
	49	£1,465	£2,351
£15	18	£29,901	£179,104
	35	£8,863	£25,312
	49	£2,245	£3,602
£20	18	£40,281	£241,278
	35	£11,940	£34,101
	49	£3,024	£4,852
£25	18	£50,666	£303,482
	35	£15,018	£42,890
	49	£3,804	£6,103
£30 (min. age 23*)	23	£45,000	£218,501
	35	£18,095	£51,680
	49	£4,583	£7,353

This shows the estimated cash-in values, again using 2 different growth assumptions. Your cash value starts to build up after a short initial period depending on your age—for example after 44 months at age 18, 20 months at age 35, and 12 months at age 49. All future cash and claim values are estimates and cannot be guaranteed since the fund could grow at faster or slower rates and could go down in value as well as up.

*All growth rates are shown net of Income and Fund Management charges.

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I wish to contribute each month:
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First Name(s) _____

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Town _____

County _____ Postcode _____

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Concern on all sides at welfare review

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

The biggest review of the welfare state for 40 years will be announced next week by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, against a background of intense public disapproval and mounting concern among MPs of all political persuasions.

A public opinion poll on the subject published last week suggests that the electorate is deeply disturbed by reports of Mr Fowler's proposals, and would prefer increases rather than cuts in many of the benefits which cost taxpayers £40 billion a year.

The Labour Party is looking forward to the arguments expected to erupt after Mr Fowler's announcements. It is privately hoping that he will plough ahead with cuts and sink the Conservative Party and Mrs Thatcher's chances of winning the next general election.

The Liberals and Social Democrats have given notice that they are unlikely to back the Government's most contentious proposals — especially the abolition of the state earnings-related pension scheme (Serps).

Conservative backbenchers and Scottish Conservatives are also worried about possible changes — particularly the effect on pensioners should large-scale housing benefit cuts be introduced.

Last week's opinion poll, conducted by MORI for the joint trade union and poverty lobby group Action on Benefits, found that 71 per cent thought unemployment benefit was too low, 69 per cent thought state pensions were inadequate, and 55 per cent thought supplementary benefit payments to familes were too low.

More than half the public disapproves of the abolition of Serps, and 55 per cent think child benefit should continue to be paid to everyone with a child.

More than half the country also disapproves of the introduction of a cash voucher scheme on American lines to replace the present extra benefit payments to those in need.

They do not welcome the idea of paying higher National Insurance contributions for fewer benefits. Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, has already asked Mr Fowler to debate the issue in five cities: London, Birmingham, Newcastle, Cardiff, and either Glasgow or Edinburgh.

He said: "The Government has absolutely no mandate for the sweeping cut-backs in social security which the Fowler reviews are now advocating.

"There has been no attempet to balance the membership of the review committees — indeed they were unprecedently partisan and one-sided. And now it is manifestly clear that large majorities of the public do not support at all the changes they propose."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, has also made it clear that he will not accept the abolition of Serps without considerable concessions.

He wants the scheme rewritten — perhaps with contributions over 30 instead of 20 years — or a big increase in basic pensions to come into force when it is abolished.

A row also seems likely unless the Government announces a long consultation period after the publication of the green paper. Already 15 organisations, including the Child Poverty Action Group, have written to Mr Fowler saying that any deadline as soon as July 31 is far too short. They want at least until November before any decisions are taken.

Swindon's GWR celebrations run out of steam

Gareth Parry assesses the mood of 2,300 BR engineers who face redundancy in this anniversary year

THE 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway seems set to mark a tragedy for Swindon — the Wiltshire town it built and made prosperous.

In August, British Rail hopes that its 2,300 engineering workers will help to celebrate the age of steam trains which their forefathers built with such pride. In September they will all receive redundancy notices.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the genius but slightly eccentric engineer who had scant regard for brakes, made the Great Western one of the world's greatest railaays. His statue stands in the thriving shopping mall named after him, his back squarely turned on the once gigantic GWR carriage and locomotive works which will be empty by next March.

The engineering unions will confront leaders of British Rail Engineering Ltd (BREL) on Wednesday and a concerted one-day strike will be held at Swindon, but the unions are hesitant about calling for national action, after the humiliating collapse of last week's London Underground strike.

The Swindon engineering unions are confident, however, that they will be able to dismantle BREL's stated reasons for closing its workshops. This is the most devastating part of the plan to axe one-fifth of the engineering workforce in the next two years — throwing 5,000 out of work.

BREL, a British Rail subsidiary, says the reduction in its repair and maintenance workload, coupled with the imperative to build new stock, means that the closures are inevitable. Paradoxically, extra reliability and longevity have been built into modern railway stock by engineers like those at Swindon.

The mood of the men inside the fortress-like walls of the 107 acres of workshops is an amalgam of great bitterness, resignation, and betrayed. Of the Swindon workforce, 950 are aged between 45 and 59 and may have no prospect of working again.

What has perplexed them has been the number of assurances over the years that there was a long way to go before closures.

Last August, a BREL spokesman told the Swindon Advertiser: "We will only have enough work for about 700 men in 1986, and that means the works will not be viable. But no decision will be taken on the possible closure until the middle of 1986."

A month later it was reported that all jobs were guaranteed until March, 1986, and that no voluntary redundancies or early retirements would be on offer — although the future still pointed to eventual closure.

Earlier this year, only a few months before the closure notice, Mr Alan Dunkley, BREL's personnel director, said that although Swindon would be run down 1,000 jobs would remain. Mr Dunkley was greeted at Swindon on May 15 by hundreds of angry men and a hangman's noose. Security men and a dog were called to the rescue.

Mr Dunkley has since admitted that Swindon is being sacrificed to save jobs at other BREL workshops, notably at its Derby headquarters. Glasgow will lose 1,200 jobs by next March; Doncaster 350; and Eastleigh, Southampton, 400. The Swindon men will receive redundancy payments of around £12,000.

The engineering workshops at Swindon which seem doomed to close

Even when the Beeching axe cut deeply in the late 1950s, Swindon's diesel locomotives remained in worldwide demand. It Swindon has gradually shed its steam age image. It is now outstandingly successful in promoting growth and prosperity in a myriad other directions — notably as the silicon capital. There are around 30 computer companies in Thamesdown borough council's area and other big businesses have since fled down the M4 from London and its crippling rates and rents.

BREL last February set up Swindon Holdings Ltd, to help establish new business and industry to cushion the inevitable redundancies.

Mr David Kent, the chief executive of Thamesdown Borough Council, is a man of measured statement. "The borough was not wildly impressed by the Swindon Holdings package. BREL didn't seem to be putting in much capital in relation to the job losses," he said.

"Our view now is that the package is even more grossly inadequate than we had thought, when we viewed it in terms of a reduction in the workforce," said Mr Kent. "If they want our co-operation, BREL will have to make it much more substantial and appropriate to the redundancies they have created. In the light of this, the borough will refuse to co-operate until such a new package is proposed."

Mr Kent and Swindon councillors remark that the Swindon Holdings package is not dissimilar to original proposals made to other BREL work communities closed in Horwich, near Bolton, and Shildon, Co Durham.

Thamesdown council is pleased that Honda has decided to open a 370-acre site by next March, but its first phase will be solely for testing and distributing of vehicles. Other hi-tech companies attracted to the area are more likely to hire personnel from Texas than BREL.

Mr Kent says: "When you actually talk to the firms they say: 'Yes, we'll take two or three.' You need something fairly dramatic to soak up 2,300 unemployed people."

Meanwhile, the empty workshop area will be worth between £15 million and £20 million in crude terms to a developer.

Mr George Hall, the workshop supervisors' representative on the BR Joint Action Committee of 10 trade unions and staff associations, says: "The ground that the railway works stand on today is going to be worth hundreds of millions of pounds in the future, because the new industries coming to Swindon are hungry for space. Could that be one of the reasons behind the closure?

"There is a large amount of work still available to BREL, but the distribution of this work is such that it is going to works that have already got a workload they can't handle, and are therefore having to send it out to outside contracts. Our argument is that it should be fed back into BREL."

Mr Graham Humphries, the acting chairman of the joint committee, says: "BREL are not saying they are closing Swindon because it's a bad shop, or anything like that. They're admitting the industrial and labour relations record is excellent. If, then, they cannot say that the closure is based on an industrial decision, it has to be a political one."

The joint action committee says that Swindon's closure would leave two other workshops, at Eastleigh, and Doncaster, "extremely vulnerable."

"What we think of that is that they will be ripe for privatisation — just like the Serpell report said," says Mr Humphries.

Mr Geoff James, BREL's manufacturing director, says: "I have explained that BREL's workload on repairs will reduce with the introduction of new vehicles and although repairs for BR will continue to be a significant part of our workload for some years to come, the key to our future must be new building.

"Competition in the home and overseas market place is extremely fierce and is here to stay. However, the progress we have made in the last 18 months is encouraging and the position, as I see it, is that it would seem unlikely that there will be any further works closure in the foreseeable future, but this of course depends on our ability to meet the competitive demands of the market place both for new construction and repairs."

It is with very mixed feelings that Swindon's 2,300 rail engineers will boycott the Great Western Railways celebrations in August. But they believe the townsfolk will understand.

Lecturers vote to step up action on pay

By a Correspondent

College lecturers are to broaden and intensify action in support of their pay claim and may continue a programme of selective strikes into the autumn.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education decided at its conference in Plymouth this weekend to strengthen its existing ban on voluntary duties and to organise a long-term pay campaign with other teaching unions. The union is seeking a 20.5 per cent increase as a means of restoring salary levels, and has rejected an offer of 4 per cent.

The general secretary, Mr Peter Dawson, told delegates that the Burnham committee should be scrapped and a new negotiating body set up, which could operate without constant interference from the Government.

The conference condemned proposals to close five teacher training colleges and departments. "The Department of Education and Science calls it rationalisation. We call it lunacy," said Dr Liz Payne Ahmadi, of North Riding College, Scarborough.

Under proposals being considered by the national advisory body for local authority higher education, all initial teacher training at North Riding College, Hertfordshire College, the College of St Mark and St John Plymouth, and Portsmouth and North London Polytechnics would cease from September 1986

Dr Payne Ahmadi said that while four of the colleges and departments under threat specialised in primary and nursery training, "institutions with little or no primary expertise are being asked to sacrifice their BA courses to take this one."

Seumas Milne adds: A dismal picture of Britain's schools will be sent next month to the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, by the National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations.

Classes are too big, books are out-of-date, and buildings are falling apart, says the report, which echoes the findings of her Majesty's Inspectorate of Schools, published last week. The government inspectors warned that children's education was suffering from the squeeze on public funds.

The NCPTA's report is a national survey based on replies to a questionnaire. The confederation brings together 4,800 groups representing 4 million parents. Its findings show that class sizes are rising despite falling rolls. Many primary school classes have between 30 and 35 pupils, compared with the Government's own guideline of 26. Parents and teachers have reported cases of leaking roofs, dangerous wiring, and rotting windows.

Mr James Hammond, NCPTA deputy general secretary, said that the report reflected parents' frustration at the condition of many schools. "What they cannot understand is how Sir Keith can say things are rosy when they know that the actual state of the schools is entirely different. The whole system seems to be falling apart.

"The evidence shows that younger graduates in mathematics and science are rejecting a profession in teaching because of low salaries and low morale. School buildings are allowed to crumble and decay. Textbooks are a luxury of yesteryear."

The confederation was asking the Government what it intended to do about the situation. "Sir Keith's proposal to rob Peter to pay Paul within the limits of present expenditure on education is not good enough."

Theatre threatened by sale of hospital

A MOCK Gothic castle in the Swansea valley, where the international soprano Adelina Patti built a smaller version of London's Drury Lane Theatre in which to entertain royalty and friends, is at the centre of an operatic drama.

Craig-y-Nos, which has been used as a geriatric hospital for many years, has been put up for sale by Powys Health Authority.

The Victorian theatre extension is the home of the Neath Opera Group and although it is a listed building there is no guarantee that new owners would allow the group to continue performing there.

A Gloucestershire management consultant, Mr William Toye — whose wife's forebears built the 150-year-old castle where Patti died in 1919 — has put together a rescue package to retain the theatre.

The theatre, completed in 1890, has fluted pillars, arabesque ponds and £3,000 of gold leaf on the ceiling.

Mr Toye said he was worried by the Welsh Office's slow progress on Craig-y-Nos. At the beginning of the year his scheme would have cost £1.2 million but increased restoration would put this to £1.7 million by next January.

He has been seeking aid from government agencies to create jobs on the site and has put in a bid which is subject to contracts being exchanged within six weeks or the offer will lapse.

"The property is due to be auctioned in October and the Welsh Office wants to attract the highest bidder, but it may be that their attitude will cost them the building in the end" Mr Toye declared. "We could start on repairs straight away if our bid was accepted."

Mr Donald Coleman, Labour MP for Neath and the opera group's honorary president, said: "It is vitally important that there is an undertaking that it will be used for the benefit of the public and not just for a commercial use."

The Welsh Office said it had to obtain the best possible price and hoped new owners would accommodate the opera-lovers.

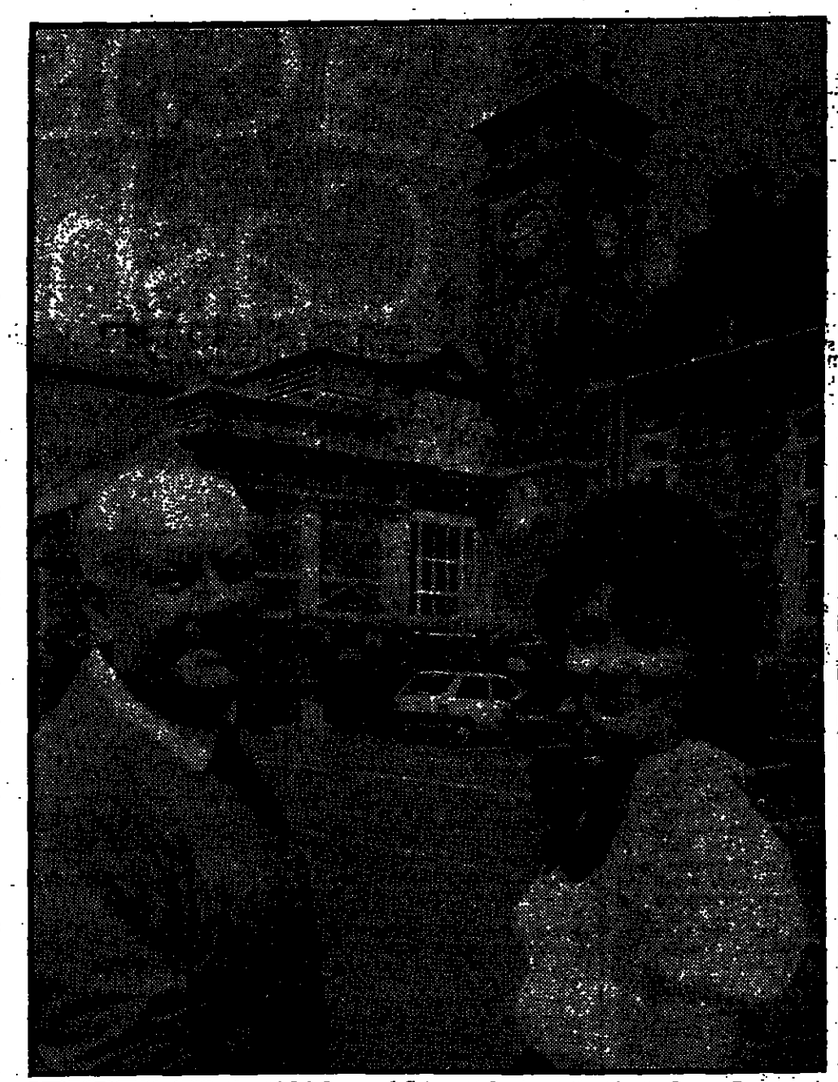
The Neath Opera Group, which has performed at the castle for more than 20 years, is preparing for what may be its last season.

"I don't think we would play anywhere else—all the members of the chorus love this place and its atmosphere", said Mr Mel Johns, the group's chairman.

Mrs Susan Roberts, the group's general secretary, said that many of the hospital patients attended dress rehearsals.

"We must be the only hospital in the NHS with its own theatre, as opposed to an operating theatre," said the nursing officer, Mr Roger Deeks.

"The patients think it is marvellous and I hope the theatre will continue after we've gone."



PERFORMING APPEAL: Mel Johns and Susan Roberts of the Neath Opera Group outside the Craig-y Nos theatre. Picture by Denis Stephens

'Revise code' call to health unions

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

The TUC health unions will be urged to revise their code of conduct on providing emergency cover during disputes after the decision last week of the National Union of Public Employees to abandon TUC guidelines and leave level of cover to be set by shop stewards.

The NUPE decision, taken by its NHS section conference in Scarborough, is causing some alarm among other health unions. They believe it will result in hard line managements, under political pressure from the Government, sending staff home for refusing emergency cover. This would lead to locally escalating disputes diverting attention from the main issue in, for instance, a nationally organised pay dispute.

The decision, backed by NUPE's health service national committee and its national secretary, Mr Bob Jones, has been described by fellow trade unionists as a silly one which will rebound on NUPE and cause divisions in disputes.

NUPE reaffirmed its pledge to provide emergency cover during disputes and it will ask other health unions to follow the course of dropping the detailed national guidelines in favour of such a pledge. Mr Jones said there was no question of revising the guidelines.

The General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union will urge the TUC health services committee to produce a new code, the GMBU's public services national officer, Mr John Edmonds, said yesterday. Mr Edmonds, leading candidate for the GMBU general secretaryship, said that the code gave too much leeway to managements to decide the level of cover needed.

The GMBU is likely to be backed by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, whose uncharacteristic threat during the 1982 NHS pay dispute to withdraw cover entirely brought an intervention by the then TUC general secretary, Mr Len (now Lord) Murray.

No one is expecting a pay dispute in the NHS this year. Ancillary staff, represented by NUPE, COHSE, GMBTU and the Transport and General Workers' Union, are too demoralised by privatisation of their jobs. But if there is a big gap between the pay review body award for nurses, due to be announced by the Prime Minister within a fortnight, and that for other staff, pressure could begin to build up for next year.

In particular, there is likely to be anger among the higher grade administrative staff, who have been recognised for some years to be relatively underpaid. Managers recruited from outside the NHS negotiate their own salaries while those appointed from within get £3,000 on top of their existing salaries. This opens enormous gaps between consultants, who may be getting over £40,000 when they are appointed general managers, and unit managers whose maximum existing salary would be little more than half that.

The ancillary unions have rejected a pay offer of 4.5 per cent and will be looking for not less than 1 per cent below the nurses' figure.

NHS 'lost 5,000 beds'

By Seumas Milne

At least 17,000 NHS hospital beds have been closed since the Conservatives came to power in May, 1979, almost 5,000 more than the number of new beds opened, Labour's chief health spokesman, Mr Michael Meacher, said yesterday.

Figures given last week by the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, showed a net loss of 2,486 beds over the past six years.

Mr Meacher said this was an under-estimate because the figure for new beds since 1979—12,035—included those in new hospitals and extensions of existing hospitals. The figure for closures—14,521—referred only to losses of beds from the shut-down of entire hospitals, not those lost in closing wards within hospitals.

Mr Meacher said he would be pressing Mr Clarke for the full picture next week.

He said: "These figures show that, so far from the NHS being safe in Tory hands, it is steadily declining.

"Fewer hospital beds must mean longer waiting lists and that some people die because they cannot get access to a hospital bed quickly enough."

A DHSS spokesman said that the Government preferred to think in terms of the number of patients treated, which had increased over the past six years, rather than the number of hospital beds.

Hoard for sale

A hoard of medieval gold coins unearthed by a farmer ploughing his land will be sold at Christie's London saleroom tomorrow and could fetch up to £100,000 for Mr Simon Drake, who found them two years ago on his farm at Pulham, near Blandford, Dorset.

Ombudsman to defend the individual from misuse of computer data banks

Eric Howe: settlements by negotiation

By Malcolm Dean

A dozen individuals have already submitted complaints to Britain's first computer ombudsman, Mr Eric Howe, even though the right to claim compensation for damage caused by inaccurate information does not come into effect until next year.

Mr Howe, who began work as the Data Protection Registrar last September, said yesterday that he expected a flood of individual complaints by 1987 but was unsure whether the targets would be government departments, the police, or credit agencies.

He has spent the past six months preparing for the registration of all data users, which begins in the autumn. Up to 500,000 organisations are expected to register after an initial estimate of 200,000 made during the passing of the 1984 Data Protection Act.

Organisations will be able to register over a six-month period, entering information that they hold on individuals and stating its purpose. Failure to register will be a criminal offence with a fine of up to £1,000.

Six months after the registration deadline has passed individuals will be entitled to claim compensation for damages caused by the release of inaccurate data. But the main flow of complaints will not begin until the autumn of 1987 when individuals, for the first time in the UK, will have a statutory right to find out what is being held about them in computers.

Until then they have to apply to the courts for an order requiring the information to be disclosed. Mr Howe has been in touch with the organisations involved in the 12 early complaints, and is seeking to settle them by negotiation.

At present the registrar has a staff of 20 at his headquarters in Wilmslow, Cheshire, but it will eventually grow to 50. Already there are about 1,200 inquiries a week. Once registration is finished a guide for data subjects explaining their rights will be issued.

The act will open a vast new field for civil rights lawyers. Mr Howe expects the courts to have to clarify many grey areas.

Although the police, for example will have to register, the Act allows information to be denied if providing it would hinder the investigation of crime.

Individuals will be able to claim compensation from data-holders on three main grounds: inadequate security of the data bank; holding inaccurate information which damages them; or obtaining accurate information unfairly.

'Fewer offences' being committed by the young

By Paul Keel

The number of offences committed by young people is falling, despite the popular myth that Britain is facing a rising tide of juvenile crime, says a report published today by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro).

The number of known juvenile offenders, which rose steeply in the 1950s and 1960s and fluctuated during the 1970s, has levelled off over the past few years, and in 1983 the number was 10 per cent down on 1974.

According to the report, Juvenile Crime, 167,900 offenders aged under 17 were cautioned or sentenced for indictable offences in 1983. The majority of offences for which they were indicted concerned petty theft and handling stolen goods. Only 8 per cent involved violence, sex, or robbery.

The figures for recorded juvenile crime compare with a steady increase in the number of young adult offenders aged 17 to 20 (up 40 per cent from 1974 to 1983) and adult offenders aged 21 and over (up 36 per cent).

There has also been an increasing use of custodial sentences for juveniles. The proportion of sentenced boys aged 14 to 16 placed in custody rose from 8 per cent in 1973 to 12 per cent in 1983. But that, according to Ms Vivien Stern, the director of Nacro, was not the explanation for the fall

"Eighty-one percent of juveniles leaving Borstals and 71 per cent of those leaving detention centres are re-convicted within two years," Ms Stern said yesterday.

She believed that the single most important factor in the declining juvenile crime figures was the increasing use of formal cautions for young people

Pasok campaign taken to Salonika

The Greek passion for politics as street theatre gives little indication of Sunday's election result

From Campbell Page in Salonika

THE GREEN revolution came to Salonika at the weekend.

Green is the colour of the ruling Socialist party, Pasok, and the centre of Greece's second city was overlaid with scarves, banners, and posters as the Prime Minister and party leader, Mr Andreas Papandreou, prepared to deliver his campaign speech.

Small boats with Pasok banners clustered in the harbour. Peasants in laboriously decorated farm trucks had rattled in from the countryside. Posters assured the crowd that "the people will be victorious" and that "the people do not forget what the right stands for."

An old man wore a medallion commemorating the great liberal politician, Venizelos, together with the insignia of Pasok. It meant that a supporter of early 20th century radicalism was recognising Pasok as the legitimate heir to the radical tradition in Greece. Other enthusiasts wore bright green sashes, carried green-tinged carnations, or had cloaked themselves in party flags.

The crowd believed that the people had been on the march since Pasok first won power in 1981. The people's progress must not be checked in next Sunday's general election.

Greek politics still takes place in the streets and in the squares. Mobilisation is confident and competition means outnumbering the crowds rallied by the opposition.

A man from Mars who saw the meeting organised by the main opposition party, the Conservative New Democracy, in Salonika early this month, would not doubt have concluded, after seeing such passion and such numbers, that New Democracy must win the election. He would have reached the opposite conclusion after seeing the Pasok rally on Saturday.

But the Greek predilection for politics as street theatre and the voters' willingness to turn out for the party leaders give little indication of the election result.

Despite its impressive mobilisation in Salonika, Pasok knows that the election will probably be very close. In 1981, Pasok, with 48 per cent of the vote — compared with New Democracy's 36 per cent — won a majority with 172 of the 300 seats in Parliament.

Last year, in the European elections, the gap between the two main parties closed to 3.5 per cent. It is widely believed that the big cities have swung further to the opposition, while there has also been some loss of support for Pasok in the countryside.

Now, private opinion polls and those organised by the parties point to one thing. If you allow for a margin of error of a few per cent, Pasok and New Democracy are running neck and neck, and no one can make a firm prediction of the result.

In Salonika, Mr Papandreou, hoarse from campaigning, gave a delighted crowd a 75-minute speech. Any mention of the right, as the force which has monopolised power under different labels for so long, brought hoots and jeers as party activists signalled for a crescendo.

Salonika, where the left-wing deputy, Mr Gregory Lambrakis, died in mysterious circumstances in 1963, providing the basis of the film Z, is well versed in the demonology of left-right confrontation.

Any reference to progress and the need for a second four-year term to consolidate the achievements of the first term provoked cheers and a mass of waving banners.

The election campaign has been embittered by Mr Papandreou's dislike for the New Democracy leader, Mr Constantive Mitsotakis, whom he regards as a traitor to the centre Union Party to which they both belonged before the 1967 military coup.

Mr Mitsotakis was outraged by Mr Papandreou's division to withdraw support for the former Conservative leader, Mr Constantine Karamanlis, as a candidate for a second term as president and to elect the judge, Mr Christos Sartzetakis, by a procedure which the opposition considers unconstitutional.

During the election campaign, Mr Papandreou has depleted Pasok as the party responsive to the people's will and New Democracy as the servant of the Greek and foreign establishment.

Mr Papandreou has tried to drive New Democracy away from the centre ground. In a television speech to a national audience a week ago, he made a careful appeal to New Democracy supporters: "You who voted for another party, you who voted for New Democracy, you must realise that since you do not belong to the wealthy oligarchy, there is nothing dividing us."

Vice-President plans trip to London, Paris and Bonn

Bush to woo Europeans on US Star Wars plan

From Alex Brummer in Washington

In an effort to bolster sagging Nato support for Star Wars, President Reagan is dispatching Vice-President George Bush to London and other European capitals early next month, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

Mr. Bush's role will be to emphasise the importance of the President's Strategic Defence Initiative to an increasingly sceptical audience and at the same time make the case in the strongest terms for European participation in the project. The trip coincides with a new round of arms control talks in Geneva and a critical Nato meeting on Star Wars in Portugal early next month.

Diplomats here said that the trip should be seen in the broader context of the US Administration's desire to consult on transatlantic relations. But they acknowledged that Star Wars was uppermost on President Reagan's mind at present. The President was apparantly taken aback by the lukewarm support for Star Wars he heard at the Bonn summit.

It is hoped within the Administration that Mr Bush can repeat his successful trip to Europe of almost two years ago, when he was sent by President Reagan to build support for the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles, and the then US position at the arms control talks in Geneva.

Mr Bush will probably start his trip in London and will also travel to West Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland. In the latter two countries, the main concern is likely to be medium range missiles systems as much as Star Wars. The trip is being billed by the Administration as "a combination of education and handholding."

The Vice-President leaves for Europe at a time when Star Sars will again be making headlines in the US. After last week's decision in the Senate to lift the ban on the moratorium on testing of anti-satellite systems, critical decisions will have to be taken shortly on the size of the 1986 SDI budget. The Administration has asked for some $3.6 billion, a figure which has already been savaged in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives.

Congress will be getting some firm advice to go slow from some of the US's scientists. Mr Richard Garvin, of IBM, and Mr Henry Kendall, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are leading about 700 scientists who will this week launch a media campaign against the SDI research effort.

The campaign, which has attracted 53 winners of the Nobel prize, will begin with a full page advertisement in the New York Times, urging both superpowers to ban space weapons. It will be followed by television commercials across the country.

Although Europe's political leaders have appeared highly cautious about Star Wars in recent public statements, there are strong indications from the SDI office at the Pentagon of European interest in getting some of the contracts.

According to diplomatic sources, there has been a series of meetings between British and American defence officials and scientists on Star Wars, and the United Kingdom has hopes of participating in development of some of the laser and fibre optic technology.

Similar unpublicised meetings have taken place with teams from other countries anxious to get involved in Star Wars, including West Germany and Japan. Israel, which enjoys close defence arangements with the US, is also strongly pursuing a role.

It appears from President Reagan's latest comments that Star Wars will continue to be the main stumbling block to further progress at the Geneva arms talks. In an interview published over the weekend, with the Rome newspaper, Il Tempo, Mr Reagan stuck firmly to the idea that it was possible to have progress on strategic and intermediate range weapons systems without restricting his Star Wars research. The Russians are demanding such curbs on research as a requirement for progress elsewhere.

THE former West German Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and other Kremlin officials, expected to focus on disarmament and other East-West issues.

Dutch quiz Turk on plot to murder Pope

Amsterdam: Dutch police are interviewing a Turkish gunman about his possible links to a group to be tried in Italy today on charges of plotting to assassinate the Pope in 1981, an official said yesterday.

The public prosecutor for the Roemond district, Mr L. van der Laan said there were indications that the pistol found on the Turk, who was arrested during the Pope's recent visit to the Netherlands, came from the same source as the one used by Mehmet Ali Agca when he shot and wounded the Pope in Rome.

Any links, however, were purely speculative and Mr van der Laan refused to give more details. Speaking by telephone from his home, he confirmed that the Turk was arrested on May 14.

He was entering the country by train from West Germany carrying a loaded Browning automatic pistol. The man, aged about 25, gve his name as Samet Aslan although his identity papers appeared to be false, Mr van der Laan said.

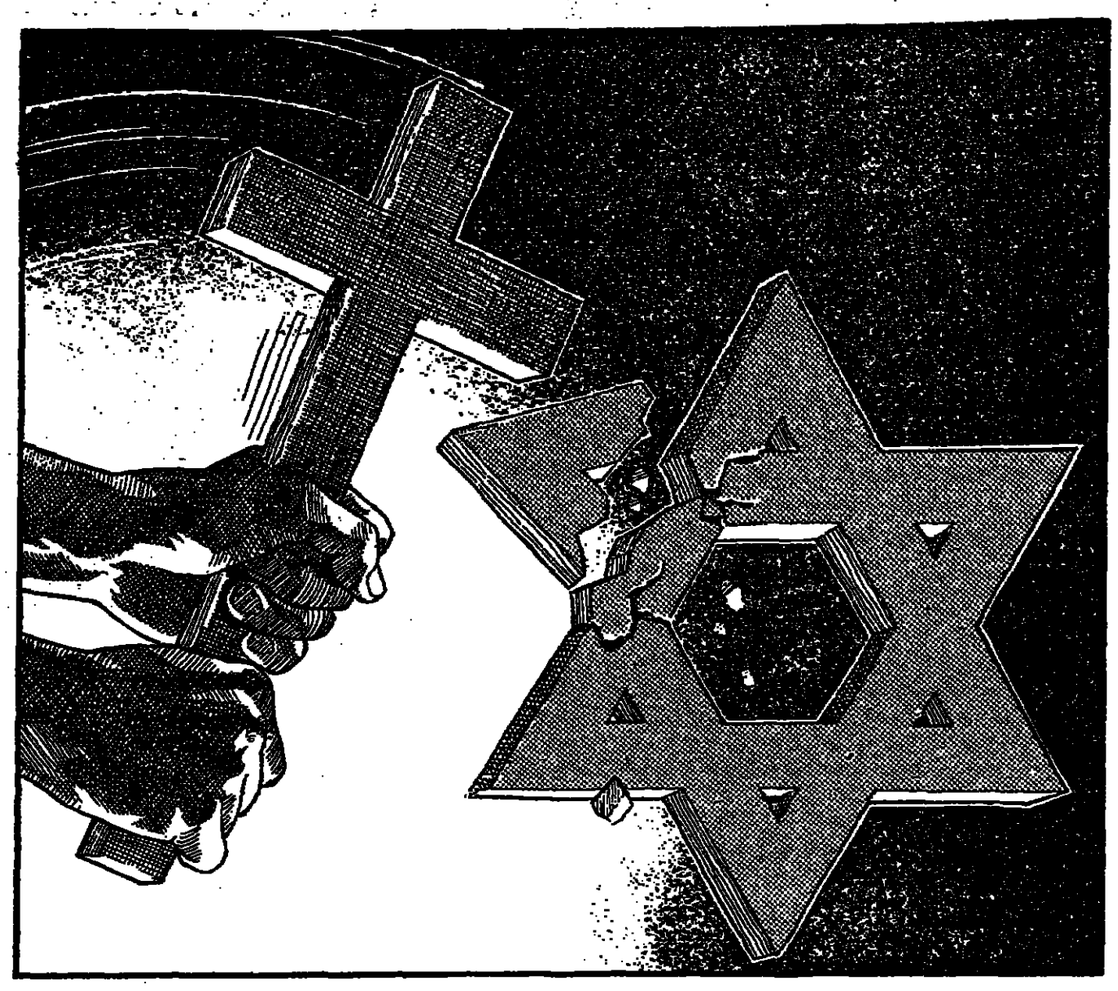
The pistol was similar to the one used by his fellow-Turk, Agca, in the near-fatal attack on the Pope in St Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. Agca, already gaoled for life in Italy, is one of eight men who will go on trial in Rome today accused of conspiring to kill the Pope.

Aslan was arrested during a routine check

● Eighteen leading Greek left-wing personalities yesterday called for the immediate release of Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian charged with involvement in the attempted murder of the Pope.

Yeshua cult pulsates to Hebrew chant

Messianic Jewish congregations are growing like wildfire Alex Brummer, in Philadelphia, assesses the phenomenon



GRAPHICS : PETER CLARKE

ON FRIDAY nights, the traditional start of the Jewish Sabbath, several hundred young Philadelphins gather in a converted restaurant in the Overbrook district, a mile or so from the Move Headquaters.

The men wear skullcaps and beards, and some show the fringes associated with orthodox Jews, while the women are clad in pretty frocks, or Israeli costume.

The low ceiling-beamed room is generously decorated with the blue star of the Shield of David and the pulpit is adorned with a velvet cloth carrying the same symbol.

Every Friday, the room resounds with the chant of Hebrew and the sound of tambourines, as a vibrant congregation recites the Sabbath blessings over the wine and challah with expressions of blank ecstasy on their faces.

In the classrooms below, children learn Hebrew and, once a month, the congregation will gather on a Saturday to celebrate a Barmitzvah, the ritual Jewish introduction of a child to manhood and the fulfilment of the Commandments.

Despite all the outward symbols of Judaism, congregation Beth Yeshua, located in the heart of Philadelphia's large and thriving Jewish community, is not, as it is described in the yellow pages, a synogogue. Beth Yeshua is a "House of Jesus" where a largely Jewish-origin population gathers to proclaim Jesus as the Messiah.

It is one of three such "Messianic Jewish" congregations in Philadelphia alone, one of 80 nationwide and they are growing like wildfire—with an estimated 50,000 self-proclaimed believers—threatening the fabric, through the Jews for Jesus missions, of perhaps the most assimilated Jewish communities in the world.

Philadelphia has been a melting pot of religious fervour and Nonconformism since the earliest days of the American colonies. Just a few miles away, in rural Lancaster County, dwell the Amish and Maronite remnants of a past era of European Protestantism.

The city is home to Mordechai Kaplan's reconstructionist theories of Judaism, has a strong Presbyterian presence, and for some 50 years its Messianic Jewish centre (with the apparent support of the presbytery) has openly sought to proselytise Jews from its quarters on Chestnut Street, in the heart of the town. In recent years, the city has also spawned such inter-denominational congregations as "The Living God," attended by Christians and Jews.

Despite Philadelphia's eclectic taste in churches, the city is deeply anguished about Congregation Beth Yeshua, its lack of serious religious content, and reports from dissident members of the effort by its pastors totally to control the lives of members.

"It is Christianity masquerading as Judaism," remarked Dr Steve Dunning, of the University of Pennsylvania, after attending a Friday night service. Dr Denning, who teaches at the religious studies department, suggested that the authority structure at Beth Yeshua showed a tendency towards the congregation becoming a cult.

Not surprisingly, the presence of Beth Yeshua in the heart of a Jewish suburb and the grip it has managed to exert over its youthful congregants has alarmed Jews across the country.

In Philadelphia, Beth Yeshua is the subject of frequent demonstrations, and the Jewish community has appointed its own missionary to counter the group's propaganda. "We're concerned because these groups will not stop at anything to ensnare a Jewish soul," one Jewish missionary argued.

The Christian denominations are equally disturbed. Mr David McMillan, of the elegant Overbook Presbyterian Church, regards the activities of Beth Teshua as dangerous. He and other Christian pastors were asked informally by the Metropolitan Council of Churches to prepare a statement expressing their distaste for Beth Yeshua's activities.

Traditional believers are disturbed by the new group's activities

Mr McMillan, an intellectual, says that the congregation sells the notion that you "don't have to convert to be Christian" which he regards as deceitful.

He argues that, "because of the Holocaust, the Christians have no right to evangelise the Jew." Having attended Friday night services as an observer, he believes that the congregation is pedalling a kind of "pop psychology" which appeals to the uncertain lost souls it attracts through "endless dancing."

Even Mr Herb Links, whose own city centre Messianic Jewish congregation is out to convert Jews, finds the practices at Beth Yeshua "an embarrassment" to the cause. In his own Sunday services, which include some Jewish prayers — the early verses of the "Shema," the proclamation of God's oneness — he makes a point of being open and clear from the pulpit about the congregation's commitment to Jesus Christ as the Messiah.

Beth Yeshua's pastor, Mr Michael Chernoff, came to Philadelphia 10 years ago and is said by former members to rule the congregation with an iron rod. Cecilia Toth, a partly Jewish believer who will graduate from the University of Pennsylvania this summer, decided to leave when the pastor's wife sought to interfere in her relationship with a male member of the congregation.

She describes the congregation as an "aberrant example of Messianic Judaism in which the pastor has taken on more authority than permitted."

Neil Altman, who was among Beth Yeshua's founding families, says that he and his wife left because they "smelt a rat" and are now attending a conservative synagogue, although they retain their belief in the Messiah.

The visitor at Friday night services quickly understands Mr Altman's reservations. After being searched for tape recorder and camera, a personal first in synagogue going, I was shown to a seat by my handler, Yossi, a pleasant young man who reminded me at frequent intervals of the accomplishments of the community.

The services are, however, a triumph of form over substance. In charge is the slick son of the pastor, David Chernoff, wearing his fashionable double breasted light grey suit with bright red tie. He lounges on a bench behind a stage like some ancient potentate.

In front of him, a band and an overweight reader, swaying to the faintly Middle Eastern music, gyrates to the deep rhythm which brings first a small group of dancers and then the whole congregation onto what amounts to a vast carpeted dance floor. As the rhythm builds up and the chanting from the Scriptures continues, hands are thrust in the air and opened out in praise to the Lord and a trance like quality descends over the whole gathering.

There is much yelling of praise to the Lord in charismatic, Pentecostal style. At times, there is a flirtation with Gospel chanting and "speaking in tongues," the exclamation of praise in odd languages in the manner of the chapter two of the book of Acts in the New Testament.

Autocratic ways of new sect bring protest in Philadelphia

Then in the midst of all this ferment of a high-kicking Hora, a woman, dressed up like the Hollywood movies might imagine the Jewish mother of old with a fine lace veil drawn over her head, lights the sabbath candles dedicating them in Hebrew not to the Old Testament God, but to Yeshua, the Messiah. It is a totally incongruous act in what has essentially become a charismatic Christian service.

The climax of this 180-minute extravaganza is a Bible teach-in by Chernoff the Younger who believes that the best way of convincing his audience of the "foundation" which God provides is by telling a few jokes. It is a confident, if unenlightening, performance, carried off with all the aplomb and pyrotechnics of the television evangelist.

Beneath the veneer of fellowship and good feeling, which the Beth Yeshua worship provides, there do appear to be more sinister forces at work. One former church member, writing in the Jewish Exponent, said that people are "definitely intimidated through spiritual manipulation... it's all in the tradition of totalistic mind control." It is more than that.

Cecilia Toth, a woman of partly Gentile background, was affronted when the pastor's wife sought to break up her relationship with a Jewish church member. Similarly, Beth Yeshua increasingly insists that congregants live near the Overbrook building. It is such control over members' social and personal lives, as well as their worship, which academics generally ascribe to cults in the making.

The growth of Beth Yeshua, the nationally run Jews for Jesus campaign, and Messianic Judaism in general is partly a function of the rise of religious Fundamentalism in the US. Many Fundamentalists have come to believe that Christ will make his Second Coming at Armageddon.

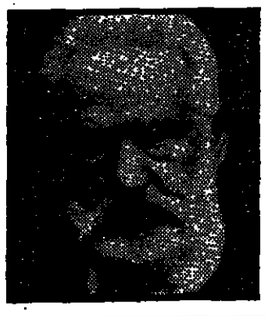
In their view, biblical prophecy has already been fulfilled in the establishment of the state of Israel, a cause they support with the same devotion as the Jewish Zionists. But some time, nearly 2,000 years ago, Christianity lost its way. For the Second Coming to take place, God's chosen people, the Jews, have to become true believers along with the Gentiles. As a result, they have been funding the evangelical assault on America's Jewish young.

The only note of darkness in services at Beth Yeshua and other Messianic Jewish congregations are references to Armageddon. But this, like everything in the Messianic Jewish tradition, is veiled. Jesus is the Messiah or Yeshua, a comforting Hebrew name, never Christ.

French celebrate their literary genius

From Stanley Meisler in Paris

Rightists accuse government of 'using Victor Hugo' (right) to bolster image



FOR FRANCE, 1985 is officially "the year of Victor Hugo." The romantic novelist, poet, playwright, and polemicist died 100 years ago, and the French are celebrating the anniversary with performances, readings, biographies, exhibitions, lectures, a new edition of his complete works, and a commemorative stamp.

The Ministry of Culture is even sponsoring a T-shirt with the design of a youth on his knees looking upward and crying out: "Hugo, you're the tops."

That kind of excitement about a writer would be hard to duplicate elsewhere in the world. It reflects the awe and reverence of the French for great authors, and it reflects as well the way Hugo, the most popular French writer of the 19th century, made himself the social conscience of his people. His furious tirades against injustice, like those in his famous novel Les Miserables, still strike a chord today.

In fact the official designation of 1985 as the year of Victor Hugo by a socialist government strikes some French conservatives as self-serving. They suspect that the Socialists intend to improve their own image by associating themselves with Victor Hugo.

"Victor Hugo was a great man who opposed the empire for many years," a conservative woman in her 70s said. "The left has put him in its pocket. But if he came back today and saw what the left and its government have done, he would be completely upset."

Even on the left there is some uneasiness with the celebrations. "A hundred years after his death, what are we celebrating?", a critic, Mr Jean-Pierre Thibaudat asked in the left-wing newspaper, Liberation. "Neither a man nor his work, but an icon. We are celebrating a mythology."

It is hard, however, for the French to find any fault with celebrating Victor Hugo. Starting with their earliest schooldays, every French child is familiar with the portrait of the thick-bearded, white-haired, Olympian writer, a hand slipping beneath his jacket like that of Napoleon, a finger thoughtfully tapping his head. He is the grandfather of France, the conscience of France, the literary genius of France, all in a single image.

The Government has distributed thousands of copies of a booklet that lists 70 pages of Hugo events going on somewhere in France during the year. That galaxy of commemorations is not surprising. The Socialists running France today see themselves as the heirs of Victor Hugo.

On Wednesday, the day that actually marked the 100th anniversary of Hugo's death, several thousand admirers paid homage to him at a ceremony in the auditorium of Sorbonne university. Actors read poems and essays and pieces of plays

An official of the Victor Hugo Commemoration Committee then introduced the main speaker, the Minister of Justice, Mr Robert Badinter, a civil rights lawyer who was brought into his post by President Mitterrand after the 1981 electoral victory.

The choice of speaker was symbolic. Mr Badinter personifies the government that abolished capital punishment and thus ended the use of the guillotine. For many conservatives, Mr Badinter reflects the image they have of a fuzzy-thinking, soft-hearted, liberal socialist attitude towards social problems.

But for many others, especially leftwingers, Mr Badinter has a different image. In the tradition of Victor Hugo, he is looked on as a courageous battler against injustice.

Mr Badinter described Hugo as "the battler against the violent injustice of our justice.

"He, more than any other public figure of his century, was the champion and hero of a justice that would be more humane, more fraternal than that of his time," he said.—Los Angeles Times.

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Tender drawn up in five (5) copies should be sent by registered post in double sealed envelope to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnements to the above address.

The outer envelope should be strictly anonymous, with no company insignia, but stating: 'Appel d'Offres National et International No 9160.AY/DIV — Confidentiel — a ne pas ouvrir'.

All offers must arrive by Saturday, 13 July 1985 at the latest.

Selection will be made within 180 days from the closing of this call to tender.

Arab league to seek Russian help in halting arms supplies

Iranian jets hit back after Iraqis raid Tehran

Bahrain: Iran said that its fighter-bombers attacked the Iraqi town of Al-Amarah yesterday in retaliation for a series of air-raids and missile attacks on Iranian cities. The planes all returned safely to their bases, the Iranian national news agency, Irna, said.

Earlier, Iraq launched air-raids and missile attacks on Iranian cities in a sudden escalation of the 56-month-old Gulf war. Iran threatened to strike back against Baghdad.

The flare-up came as an Arab League delegation, due in Moscow yesterday for talks on the Iran-Iraq war, was expected to press for a halt to Soviet-made arms reaching Iran from Libya and North Korea.

Diplomats in Moscow said that the seven-country delegation, entrusted by the League to seek a diplomatic solution to the conflict, would meet the foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, today. It was not yet known whether it would see the party leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

After a night air-raid on Tehran, which Iran said killed at least six people, and a later raid on the western city of Ilam, the Iraqis sent waves of fighter-bombers against six Iranian towns, according to an Iraqi communique.

The Iraqis then fired long-range missiles into the western Iranian towns of Bakhtaran (formerly Kermansah) and Islamabad-e-Gharb in the early afternoon, destroying "selected targets," the communique said.

Iran confirmed most of the attacks but said they were against residential areas. At least six, an dpossibly up to 10 people died in the Tehran raid, Iran said, but it was too early to know the casualty toll from the missile attacks.

The Iraqi communique said waves of between four and 10 fighter-bombers hit "selected targets" in the Iranian towns of Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab, Guilan-e-Gharb and Dehloran as well as military bases in Baneh, Khanah and Marivan. It did not specify what the "selected targets" were.

After the Tehran raid, Iran threatened to attack Baghdad in retaliation as each side accused the other of being behind recent bombings in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia

Iraq accused Iran of being involved in the murder attempt on the Emir of Kuwait on Saturday, when a suicide car bomber rammed into Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah's motorcade, killing himself and three other people. The Emir escaped with only scratches.

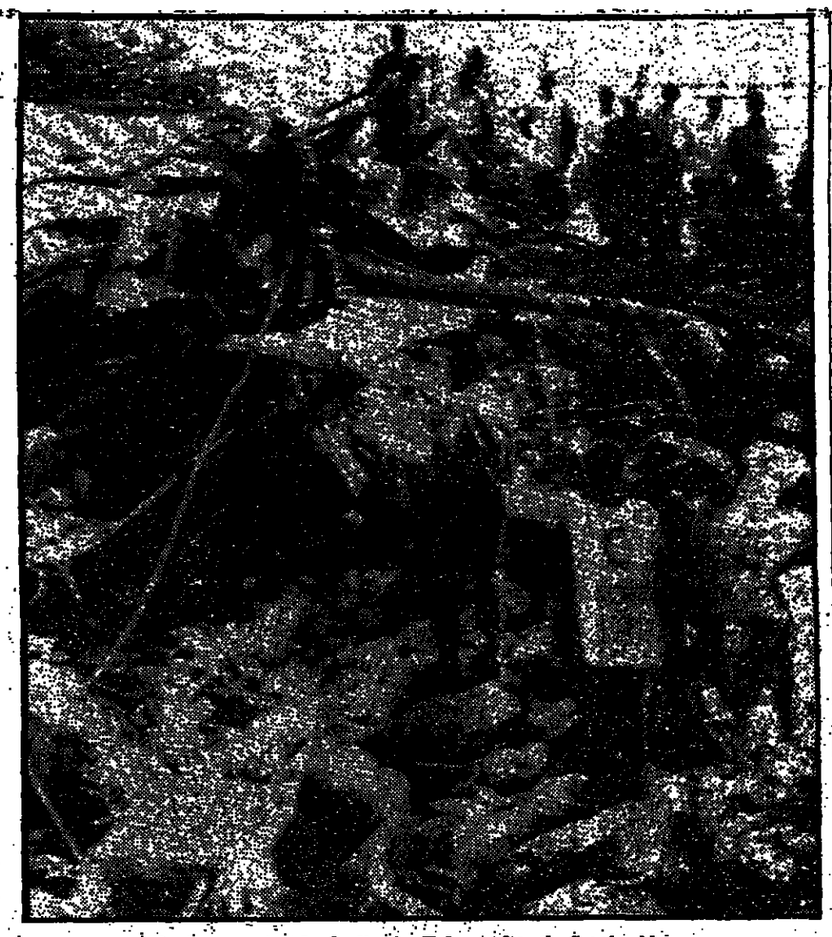
Iran, meanwhile, charged that Baghdad was behind bomb explosions which killed one person in Riyadh, last Sunday while the Saudi Aabian Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, was visiting Tehran.

He was the first Saudi minister to go to Iran since the 1979 Islamic revolution, and the Tehran war information headquarters said that Iraq staged the bombings to warn Saudi Arabia against developing closer ties with Iran.

Yesterday's Iraqi air-raids were the first since early April, when a month-long wave of tit-for-tat air and missile strikes that left hundreds dead both sides of the border eased off.

The Iranian Prime Minister, Mr Musavi, told Irna that Iran has repeatedly "punched the US in the mouth" and is ready to do so again. "The US should know that we are capable of turning the Persian Gulf into a bog where the US will sink."

Mr Musavi noted that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had claimed to oppose attacks during the Muslim holy month of Ramadhan but had then gone ahead with yesterday's raids. Reuter/AP.



Rescuers search for bodies in Tehran after the Iraqi raid

Kuwait reopens border after bomber fails to kill Emir

Kuwait: The Government reopened the country's borders yesterday as security forces sought to identify a suicide car bomber who failed in a murder attempt on the country's ruler at the weekend.

Four people, including the attacker, were killed when he crashed his car, laden with explosives, into the Emir's motorcade on the city waterfront. The Emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, aged 59, escaped with scratches from flying glass.

A government spokesman, Mr Rashid al-Rashid, said that the cabinet yesterday reviewed the situation, and an emergency security committee led by the Interior Minister, Mr Nawaf al-Ahmed al-Sabah, discussed clues to the identity of ther details were given.

Al-Qabas newspaper reported that a number of people had been rounded up

The attack triggered a flare-up in the Iran-Iran war, with Iraqi air and missile attacks on Iranian centres. Baghdad said that it was in retaliation for what it called Tehran's involvement in the murder attempt.

After closing its borders to non-Kuwaitis after the attack, the government lifted its ban on entering or leaving the country, Mr al-Rashid said, however, that temporary measures would allow the government to stop some people from leaving.

An anonymous caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihad (Holy War) group, which is demanding the release of 16 prisoners held in Kuwait for involvement in bomb blasts two years ago in the Gulf state, has claimed responsibility for the attack.—Reuter.

Guerrillas step up attacks in south Lebanon

Israel's allies hit as troops prepare for final withdrawal

From Ian Black in Metullah

Geurrilla attacks are increasing against the Israeli allies left behind to prevent incursions across the border, as Israeli troops prepare for their final withdrawal.

In the past week, guerrilla have struck several times at the South Lebanon Army, led by General Antoine Lahad, from the Christian town of Marjayoun, and at the village militia set up in the narrow border strip that the Israelis have designated as their security zone.

One SLA soldier was killed and two others injured, one seriously, when their patrol came under fire from automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades in the village of Majdal Salim, within the security zone, early yesterday morning.

Another SLA patrol came under fire in the Shi'ite village of Al-Khiam, just across the valley from the Israeli border town of Metullah.

Beirut radio reported last night that SLA artillery units were shelling Shi'ite villages near the market town of Nabatiyeh and that the SLA was demanding that the residents abandon their homes. A number of houses were destroyed, the radio said.

According to some assessments, the final stage of the Israeli troop withdrawal is likely to take place this week, several days before the official government deadline for the completion of the three-stage pullout.

Over the last few days, while fighting has raged in Beirut, a number of villages in the Jezzine area, just to the north of the security zone, have been evacuated by the Israelis and turned over to the SLA.

General Lahad, whose forces beat back the combined Shi'ite-Druze attack west of Jezzine earlier this month, have been trying to persuade the Israelis to guarantee contiguity between the Christian town and the security zone, but the Israelis are thought to be resisting this.

The government in Jerusalem has said that the pullback will be over by June 5, the third anniversary of tse start of the war in 1982, and that no Israeli troops will remain permanently in Lebanon after then.

Military sources say, however that the final stage of the withdrawal will not be clear cut, like the first Israeli troop pullback from the Sidon area, and then, last month, from the front lines opposite the Syrians in the Beka'a valley and the heavily populated Shi'ite area around the port city of Tyre.

This crucial difference is borne out by local security

Leader comment, page 10

sources and observation of Israeli movements and dispositions in the border area.

There has already been a good deal of official ambiguity from the politicians and the military about how totally the withdrawal will be implemented.

The Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, has spoken of "backing" for the SLA and occasional patrols in the area. Some Israeli military installations—and therefore some personnel—are going to stay put for the time being.

It is not clear exactly who has been responsible for the recent attacks against the SLA and the militias. Israeli military sources say that the mainstream Shi-ite Amal movement is now in effective control of the area north of the security zone, and has a strong hold on Nabatiye—and Tyre.

The Israelis are encouraged by the fact that Amal has been visibly preventing Palestinian fighters, from the mainstream Fatah organisation and the Syrian-backed rebels of the Abu Musa group, from returning to the south.

They say and other independent observers allow for a degree of wishful thinking in this assessment—that the series of recent attacks have come from "extremists" who have managed to bypass Amal forces.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Safety net for stray jets

THE US, the Soviet Union and Japan have been holding talks on air safety in an effort to prevent incidents such as the downing in 1983 of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter, the New York Times said yesterday.

The newspaper, quoting US officials, said some progress had been made in the latest talks, which ended on Friday in Moscow. Earlier talks were held in February in Tokyo and in Washington in March.

The talks were aimed at obtaining assurances that stray civilian planes would not be shot down and that all efforts would be made to improve communications between the three countries, the Times said. The State Department had no comment on the report.—Reuter.

Frontier pledge

THE West German Interior Minister, Mr Friedrich Zimmermann, said yesterday that treaties with East European countries in the 1970s did not mean that Bonn recognised their post war boundaries. Ratification of present frontiers would have to await the signing of a peace treaty between the four former occupying powers—the US, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France—and a reunited Germany, he said.—Reuter.

French missing

TWO Frenchmen disappeared in Muslim West Beirut shortly after arriving from Paris and are thought to have been kidnapped, colleagues said yesterday. Jean-Paul Kaufmann, a journalist on the French weekly L'Evenement du Jeudi, and Michel Seurat, who works for a Lebanese-French research centre, have not been seen since Wednesday. Eight other Westerners abducted over the past 14 months are still missing. — Reuter.

Hunter ejected

THE Nazi hunter, Beate Klarsfeld, searching for death-camp doctor Josef Mengele in Paraguay, says she has been thrown out of her hotel in the capital, Asuncion, for "offending the Paraguayan people." Newspapers there and in the Chilean capital, Santiago, published advertisements offering $2,375,000 for information on the whereabouts of Mengele, said by Paraguay to have left the country years ago. — Reuter.

'Spy' flown back

THE US Navy has flown the accused sailor spy, 22-year-old Seaman Michael Walker, to the US to face charges that he handed over to his father, a retired Navy officer, top secret military documents for the Soviet Union. FBI agents took the sailor, who was on board the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Nimitz in Israel, to an undisclosed destination.—Reuter.

Dallas suit

DONNA REED, replaced by Barbara Bel Geddes as the long suffering Miss Ellie in the television series Dallas, is suing the makers for $8.6 million in damages and salary losses because of the shift. A Los Angeles judge refused at the weekend a request by the 63-year-old actress's lawyers to issue a temporary order banning the filming of scenes in which Miss Ellie appears. — Reuter.

Goldsmith truce

CROWN Zellerbach yesterday gave a seat on its board of directors to Sir James Goldsmith as part of an apparent truce in the British financier's long takeover battle against the big San Francisco-based forest products company. The two sides also announced a suspension of all litigation between them.—Reuter.

Curbs going

TURKEY'S national security council yesterday recommended the lifting of martial law in six provinces, including Ankara, as part of the gradual ending of curbs since elections in 1983. But it proposed extending martial law for four months in 17 other provinces from July 19. — AP.

Basques strike

BASQUE separatist guerrillas yesterday burned down a French-owned supermarket in the northern Spanish city of Zaragoza, causing widespread damage but no injuries. But police said guerrillas shot dead a policeman in Bilbao.—Reuter.

Volcano alert

US scientists have issued a volcano alert at Mount St Helens, south-east of Seattle warning that an eruption of relatively minor force was expected soon. The warning came five years after 60 people died in a violent eruption.—Reuter.

Talks on commandos rejected

Luanda: The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Alfonso van Dunen, has rejected a South African call for quick negotiations over the return of a South African commando unit captured at an oil complex in northern Angola.

"The false and deceitful position of South Africa towards Angola has once again come to light in this ignominious plan to sabotage the oil complex at Malongo in Cabinda," Mr Van Dunen said in a speech at weekend ceremonies marking the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity.

"We hereby express our most vehement condemnation of this vile act . . . a shameful plan (South African authorities) could not deny," the Minister said. He demanded an explanation from South Africa.

"The Angolan government notes that it has not received any proposal from South Africa and has no intention of discussing this question within the next few days," he said.

Two South African commandos were killed in an ambush near the Malongo complex last Tuesday and a third was captured. The Angolan Defence Ministry later announced that provisions for nine had been recovered by Angolan troops at the scene, leading them to believe that six other commandos may have escaped.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last week called for direct negotiations with the Angolans for the return of the bodies of the two dead commandos and the release of their captured colleague.

Meanwhile, three South African blacks were killed and 11 other people, including two white women, were injured during widespread overnight unrest in black townships, police said in Johannesburg yesterday. A spokesman said a black policeman attacked by rioters in Tembisa township north of Johannesburg used his pistol to kill one and injure another before he was stabbed to death.

In Welkom, Orange Free State province, a policeman investigating a robbery killed a 28-year-old black who pelted him with stones and attempted to stab him.

At a township near Oudtshoorn in Cape Province, seven black children and a man were hurt when arsonists set their house on fire, the spokesman added. Police arrested 38 township residents after using rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse protesters.

The two white women were hurt when rioters stoned vehicles travelling near Bontrug township in the Cape.

Rioting was also reported from Natal Province, which has been relatively quiet over the past year of unrest. The spokesman said five houses were set on fire at a township near Durban. — Reuter-AP.

Gandhi returns from Moscow as all police leave cancelled

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, returned home from Moscow yesterday to a capital where all police leave has been cancelled for the next two weeks to combat terrorism.

It is almost a year since the assault on the Sikh holy of holies, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, and Sikh extremists have threatened to mar the occasion with terrorist attacks. Public meetings of more than five people have been banned and police reserves have been mobilised.

The anniversary falls next Monday. The army and police have already been put on full alert in the Sikh-majority state of Punjab where reinforcements have also been drafted.

There has been no repetition of the bombings that killed 45 civilians here and another 40 elsewhere in Northern India two weeks ago, but the police are still detaining Sikh suspects amid persistent charges of brutal interrogation methods.

A second young man, Mohinder Singh, died in custody on Friday. A police spokesman claimed that he had hanged himself with his turban wrapping after being escorted to the lavatory.

In Punjab, the relatively moderate Sikh leader, Mr Harchand Singh Longowal, last night withdrew his resignation as president of the Akali Dal party. This gives veteran politicians a chance to fight back against the take-over of the main Sikh party by Mr Joginder Singh, the 83-year-old father of the "martyr," Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale who died when the army stormed the Golden Temple.

Mr Longowal at first resisted all efforts to persuade him to stay on, but yielded when 22 district Akali elders visited him in his home village and presented him with the ultimatum—"Take a gun and shoot us or accept the presidentship."

It is not known, however, whether Mr Longowal can now reassert his authority which has waned since he surrendered in the Golden Temple last year instead of going down fighting.

If not, there can be little prospect of a peaceful settlement to Sikh grievances in the foreseeable future. The government cannot seal an agreement without the Akalis. The risk is that it may not be able to seal one with the Akalis either.

Caste and communal violence rumbles on in the western state of Gujarat with nightly reports of stabbings and murder. A six-year-old girl was killed in Ahmedabad on Saturday night when a police bullet, said to have been fired in self-defence, penetrated the closed door of her house.

Beena Jhala was playing with her younger brother in their two-room tenement. According to a senior police officer the shot had been fired to disperse a mob stoning a patrol 100 yards away. Another mob set fire to a post office in Ahmedabad yesterday after the girl's funeral.

Pressure is growing here for an Indian initiative to help solve the ethnic conflict that is going from bad to worse in neighbouring Sri Lanka.

Mr Gandhi was asked on his return from Moscow about speculation that he was planning an early meeting with President Junius Jayewardene. He replied that he would have to discuss the matter with his officials first.

Sri Lankan diplomats hinted yesterday that a decision would be announced in the next two or three days. According to Indian press reports, Mr Jayewardene wants a meeting somewhere in south India rather than in Delhi. Mr Gandhi leaves for a tour of America, France, Egypt, and Algeria on June 5, which leaves very little time

Inquiry on Tamil victims

Colombo: Sri Lankan authorities are investigating reports that at least 13 civilians were killed in clashes between troops and separatist Tamil guerrillas in the north-east, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Eight civilians were reported to have been killed near Pankulam town, about 10 miles west of the north-eastern city of Trincomalee.

"They were alleged to have been killed by men dressed in army uniforms," according to the Sunday Observer newspaper.

Earlier, the chairman of the Trincomalee citizens' committee said that security forces shot dead at least five Tamil civilians at the Nilaveli tourist esort north of Trincomalee.

He said men in khaki and blue uniforms, believed to be members of the armed forces, killed seven Tamil civilians, including one of his sons last Thursday.

Two of the bodies were missing and the remaining five were handed over to relatives after an autopsy.

The government spokesman said the reports were being investigated but he knew of no civilian deaths in the area in the past few days.

He said nine "terrorists" fighting for a Tamil state had been killed in two encounters with security forces at Nilaveli last Wednesday and Thursday.

In Colombo, police and troops searched homes in several mainly Tamil areas at the weekend and held more than 200 people for questioning. Most of them were later released, the spokesman said.

The Government has strongly denied reports from residents in eastern areas a week ago that more than 60 Tamil civilians had been killed by commandos. — Reuter.

Assembly goes on offensive

From Alex Brodie in Islamabad

PAKISTAN's first elected National Assembly in eight years has gone straight into the offensive against martial law, and demanded that it be lifted.

Several motions declaring martial law a breach of parliamentary privilege were tabled and accepted by the Speaker, and the Prime Minister who has been told that thet assembly xepects him to announce in thet next week ord so a firm timetable for the end of military rule.

Yesterday's session of the National Assembly was the first chance for the members to show their teeth. Several wanted to put motions that martial law was a violation of privilege, but the Law Minister said they were out of order.

However, the Speaker, Mr Fakhar Imam, cited historical precedent, some from 17th century England, to demonstrate the right of a directly elected assembly to control all financial aspects of the state, including spending on martial law, whose "objectives and purposes are not approved by or under the control of this House."

It was decided to set up a privilege committee that would discuss the matter and report back within a week and a full airing of anti-martial law sentiment is in prospect.

Earlier most members met the Prime Minister and told him that vague promises of lifting martial law in months were not enough. They expected him to announce a firm timetable and they expected it this session.

The Prime Minister said that martial law and a civilian government could not coexist for long—a remark which was censored from the television account of his speech

Students being pushed by plain clothes police on to a bus in Seoul, South Korea, yesterday after occupying the US information library for three days. The students demanded that the US stop supporting President Chun's government.

Miners' deaths cast a shadow on Philippines rush for gold

From TR Lansner in Mindanao Philippines

IN THE plains, rice fields lie untended, schools lack teachers, and municipal clerks have deserted their offices. Shops have been turned over to ageing women relatives.

Tens of thousands of Filipinos have abandoned traditional livelihoods and headed for the mountains to answer perhaps the oldest and most irresistible call to fortune seekers—gold.

In the past year, a shantytown, housing 70,000 to 100,000 people, has sprang up on a forested hillside in Davao del Norte Province in the southern island of Mindanao. Exactly how many people live in the array of tumbledown shacks and bunkhouses is impossible to know.

Just how much gold is claimed from the earth by men using hammers and chisels, or panned from nearby streams is incalculable. But Mt. Diwata is a boom town in stark contrast to the economic depression gripping most the rest of the Philippines.

"I make more money here than I did teaching," said 47-year-old Geraldo Daquio, "but I don't like this place. It's dangerous and we're struggling every minute. There are every kind of people here. But as long as there is still gold and we can have a good income, we will stay."

It was announced yesterday that 12 people panning for gold were killed and about 20 others were feared buried alive when three makeshift mountain tunnels collapsed in heavy rain in southern Davro del Norte province.

Colonel Jesus Hermosa, the military's Davao area deputy commander for operations, said that about 100 people armed with picks, spades, and other hand tools were trying to rescue the gold panners believed to be trapped under rocks and earth since last Wednesday.

Most miners earn 60-100 pesos a day ($3-$5). The minimum pay for the agricultural jobs many left behind was only 15 pesos (60p) a day, and others were simply unemployed.

Mt. Diwata is popularly known as "Saudi-Diwalwal." Saudi is for its jobs and riches (thousand of Filipinos work in Saudi Arabia) and roughly translated from the local dialect, "diwalwal" means "with your tongue hanging out." Before a tortuously winding dirt road was cut to the mile-high mining area, the only way up was a day-long climb.

Makeshift wooden buildings line the city's main street, a three-mile-long lane usually no more than six feet wide. More ramshackle structures cling precariously to the mountainside.

Labourers stoop under large timbers, shouting for others to give way. Behind it all, 24 hours a day, is the roar of diesel engines and the sound of gold ore being crushed.

But for all the surface activity, the real work is underground. "For every man you see here," a miner said, "there are three people working underground."

The ore scooped from hundreds of tunnels is broken up manually, then milled and sluiced. Gold dust in the water is retrieved by amalgamating it with mercury in pans, then melting the mercury out with blow torches. The extraction process is crude and the product impure.

On conservative estimates 300 men have died underground over the past year.

But thousands still descend daily through unventilated, candlelit shafts and tunnels which honeycomb the mountain for eight hours' back-breaking labour

Exploring the spectrum that illuminates belief

FACE TO FAITH

John York

IT IS SAD that in the public mind recently questions of intellectual belief seem to have become detached from the whole nexus of prayer, action, commitment and community to which they properly belong.

The point was made to me with brutal directness by a TV interviewer, quizzing me in preparation for a possible programme on the theme "What is a Christian?"

I started explaining to him the many dimensions of religious commitment; an intellectual dimension certainly, but also large components of feeling, deep-rooted symbolism, stories which echo in the subconscious. Then there is the ethical dimension and the social one; the realm of ritual action, public and private, and those inner experiences which differ so startlingly from one person to another.

I started to spell out some of the complex interactions between those differnt dimensions; how some people find the most compelling spiritual reality in sacramental worship, how for others it is the sense of the intimate personal relationship with Jesus which is all important.

For some the content of religion is largely ethical. For others it is social, a question of belonging rather than being or doing. The permutations are endless, which is why there is no one simple answer to the question "What is a Christian?"

"That's all very well," said my interviewer, "but what viewers really want to know is whether a Christian has to believe in the Virgin Birth."

How can one explain that this narrowing down of the many-sidedness of faith to a single issue about the precise form of certain doctrinal statements, is to do precisely what the crowds in Jerusalem wanted? "Give us a simple answer to a simple question . . . tell us whether your teaching is true."

Of course, plain answers and simple truths are important. Of course, the controversies of recent months have been about substantial issues. The point needs to be made again and again that the Christian faith is rooted in history, in what God has actually done, and there can be no valid faith which discounts or undermines this.

But there can be no valid faith either if we lose sight of what all our expressions of Christian belief are actually for—not to fill our minds with a certain style of mental furniture, but to relate us to God. "If anyone chooses to do God's will, he will find out whether my teachings comes from God . . ." (John 7:17).

What St John's Gospel describes for us is a search, an adventure, an argument which moves first this way, then that; a respect for actual experience out of which merges, often slowly and painfully, deeper knowledge of God. It is not the kind of knowledge which can somehow be read from an authoritative formula. Its authority emerges with it, through the process of questioning and hearing and responding.

One of the greatest contempory expositors of St John, C. K. Barrett, has described the gospel's theology as dialectical. It is full of contrasts, oppositions, paradoxes. Those who think they see, are blind, blessed are those who have seen the risen Christ. But blessed also are those who have not seen, and yet believe.

This constant moving between affirmation and denial is not just a peculiarity of St. John's method. It is an authentic insight into the nature of Christian truth.

So how do we convey this reality in an age which finds it hard to believe? I have already said that directness, simplicity, certainty, straight answers to straight questions, are not to be despised. But I suspect that the fundamental disagreement in our church today concerns the amount of simplicity and directness it is right to expect.

Controversies over the precise historical interpretation of particular doctrines may sway the argument this way or that. But the root difference lies between those with a questioning, exploratory faith, and those who hold that essentially all the answers have already been given.

Even that is putting it too simply. Even the most questioning faith is more than a list of questions; it has to be a response to and an exploration of what God has actually done, a dialectic between Yes and No. And even the most unquestioning faith has to allow room for discovery unless it is to lose all sense of the life-giving work of the Spirit. As always, we are faced with a spectrum of attitudes not with two utterly opposed viewpoints.

Nevertheless there is a difference and it is important to recognise it. And it is important for those who have expectations of the clergy to ask themselves what in the end they want from them. Do we want to be made into explorers or into recipients? And which approach is likely to lead us deeper into the knowledge of God?

If we answer, as I believe St. John answers, that we have to be explorers, then maybe we can go on from there to see the differences between Christians as all part of a larger dialectic which will eventually bring both sides to a more authentic faith.

Dr John Habgood is the Archbishop of York. This is an edited extract from a sermon delivered in St Paul's Cathedral, London, on May 22.

Earlier forms of service may be made to look positively benevolent by the subordination into which we are now being pressed

Hard times in Mrs T's service

JEREMY SEABROOK

DURING the current long phase of mass unemployment there has been much speculation about the kind of work — if any — that is to replace the decayed traditional patterns of employment in Britain. The official version of those who, for the moment at least, control our destiny, insists that if we permit market forces to run their benign course unhindered, our reward will be abundant opportunity is something mystifyingly called "the tertiary sector," the development of "service industries." These agreeable euphemisms do not stress precisely what it is into the service of which we are to be recruited.

And yet the nature of the "new" master we are bidden to serve should come as no surprise. For this government has performed for us at least one major act of kindness. It has swept away the decorous fiction that the economy exists to serve humanity, and has made it plain that the economy is a self-sustaining end in itself, with a life and vitality which mere human beings must not be permitted to disturb with their importunate needs.

The Thatcher years have seen the tearing of the veils shrouding the nature of the capitalist economy — veils in no small measure laboriously and obligingly spun by those who once declared themselves the implacable opponents of the capitalist system.

Our function and purpose in the era now beginning, in the vacuum left by the decline of manufacturing industry, is to be pressed into the service of the autonomous economy.

They have made no bones about it, our Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who have tirelessly urged us to observe how the economy has responded to their healing touch. Nowhere else in all their utterances do they approach anything like the tenderness with which they dwell upon the care they have lavished on its recovery. Those metaphors of health (having conspicuously deserted the faltering health service) have been unstintingly called upon to indicate the fundamental soundness, the robustness, the clean bill of health, the remission won for what once looked like the "sick man of Europe" even though radical surgery may have been necessary.

That this inflated rhetoric can be summoned to describe a society in which four million people are without work, and eight million are dependent upon supplementary benefit, can give no clearer evidence that the economy exists for itself alone, and that the well-being of people is subordinate: even, it sometimes seems, quite unrelated, to its majestic imperatives.

The briefest survey of the language used to evoke economic issues will show the extent to which the economy has been anthropomorphised.

Every day the markets are described in the press in terms of human emotions. Now they are nervous, now sensitive, now hesitant, now steady. They are jittery, they are volatile. Sometimes they show concern.

The same transference of human attributes occurs in those bulletins on the state of the pound or the dollar. The pound had a good day; the pound is ailing; the dollar is buoyant; the pound — like the notices pinned to the palace railings — is sinking fast. Competitors take advantage of our weakness; the economy responds; our hopes and disappointments depend upon its caprice: these are no longer metaphors of health and sickness, but are rather the language of love.

All this reassuring imagery no doubt serves to make intelligible those mysterious forces set over us. Our reverence for these abstractions might not matter so much if its obverse were not equally glaring — that is, the voiding of the human content of those terms of economic discourse that have to do with the real, tangible sufferings of living flesh and blood. Poverty, unemployment, labour costs, rationalisation, de-skilling — how comfortingly lifeless it all sounds, what fitting objects for study by academics and economists; how remote from our real concerns.

Once we have accepted this bizarre inversion, we are bound to accept everything that our human subservience to these processes may demand. Perhaps this is why so many people have the curious sense of being not only powerless, but spectators of their own impotence, as cancer wards close, as old people die because they can't afford fuel, as the lives of kidney patients are abridged for want of treatment.

We are fascinated, although quite unable to intervene, when people are discovered to be living in cardboard boxes on the Embankment, or a family is found in the chassis of a derelict car abandoned in a lay-by. We discover we must assent to the necessity of people earning a living on a rubbish-tip in Birkenhead, we must register outrage at the blind acts of violence and vandalism of those young people who strike vainly against the total power that can find no place for them; we must reconcile ourselves to the wasting away of half a generation.

Equally, we must regard, not as aberrant, but as quite normal, that even while people perish, strange new products flood the markets: novel foodstuffs, spun out of chemicals, tempting new delights like mange-tout from Guatemala and pineapples from the Ivory Coast, skin-cleansers made of apricots, shampoos of balsam and avocado, cat foods of salmon and turkey, sunken spa baths and electric woks; just as we eagerly welcome those "real jobs" that furnish our civilisation with such refinements as kissograms, pornography and junk food.

Who knows what twistings and bendings of the human substance may be necessary in this sublime service? We cannot say that we haven't been warned — and by Mrs Thatcher herself, that prophetess who seems to have been at pains to demonstrate to the people what Karl Marx vainly sought to draw to our attention many years ago; although she has done so, not in order that we should be shocked by capitalisms's enduring and rapacious disregard for humanity, but rather that we may admire the grace and mystery and wisdom of so unalterable and benign a phenomenon, into the service of which it is an honour to enter.

But the subordination into which we are now being pressed may make earlier forms of service look positively benevolenta — the masters feeling the calves and biceps of their labourers in the pit-yard before taking them on may seem mild taskmasters by comparison; the farmers at the annual hiring looking for unspoilt country girls unlikely to ask for snuff and beer as part of their wages, may appear paragons of charity; the employers of those young women sent out of the exhausted Welsh valleys for domestic service in London may by contrast seem the most considerate of masters. For service is always being reconstituted in one guise or another.

This time, it corresponds to a moment of capitalist restructuring and regeneration when the release from dirty and dangerous manufacturing industries may dispose us to welcome as liberation new and unfamiliar forms of servitude. Indeed, the language of liberation has been heard once more in our time, just as it was at the time of the industrial revolution.

But we should be under no illusion: human liberation, then as now, has nothing to do with the liberation of the autonomous economy.

Whereas Mrs Thatcher's ideological forbears sought to free the economy from the shackles of earlier paternalistic constraints, this time it is to be set free from the awkward obstacles erected in its path by the best endeavours of the labour movement. The object, however, remains constant: liberation of the sombre and comfortless imperatives of money from the tiresome fetters of human sentiment.

Pym's bite at the apple of lost innocence

Alfred Sherman

AS AN essay in re-writing history to suit current political convenience, the do-it-yourself mythopeia by Francis Pym and Sir Ian Gilmour is chaste compared to Livy and Tacitus, the Book of Ruth and the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Yet inasmuch as they evoke renewed critical interest in Conservative history, traditions, values and ideas, good may yet result.

This should not interest only Conservatives. What Conservatives think and do affects everyone in this country.

Precisely because Tories/Conservatives have been the most apolitical of parties during most of their history, they were bound to assimilate more ideas and attitudes then they imparted in the course of their reaction to and interaction with other parties and currents.

For most of its history, Tory/Conservatism was instinctive and implicit rather than intellectual and explicit. It did not generate values but embodied existing ones. Whereas the Whig Party created and defended the Whig Settleemnt, and the Labour Party was created in order to implement a programme based on pre-formed ideas, the Tory / Conservatives picked up ideas and commitments en route and shed them as circumstances dictated.

The Tories began as Jacobites. Then they re-emerged as diehard supporters of the Hanoverian monarchy and Church of England, damning Catholics and dissenters together with suffrage reformers. Then, when universal suffrage seemed inevitable, they accepted it with resignation.

Presentation of nineteenth century Tories as proto-Socialists by re-writers and quotationeers like Sir Ian Gilmour is caricature and anachronism. The idea that the state had a duty to provide for its citizens' material welfare had no purchase in Britain until the late nineteenth century, Chartists excepted.

Mercantilism, far from being a forerunner of welfare economics or Socialism, had been their exact opposite. It treated economics, like war, as an extension of national policy by other means, subordinating private economic wellbeing to national greatness. The anti-mercantilist revolution of Hume and Smith, which asserted the rights of private well-being against public strength and splendour, was a consequence of the Glorious Revolution and Whig Settlement, which downgraded the state as against autonomous civil society.

Tories experienced no difficulty in accommodating the market. Their main concerns had been constitutional and religious. Though Mr Heath et al speak disparagingly of "nineteenth century liberalism," and equate Thatcherism with it, it was precisely nineteenth century liberals who swung from laissez faire to state involvement. The transition from Chadwick, Cobden and Bright to Lloyd George was seamless. Labour took off from there.

The late nineteenth century vogue for government involvement in economic development owed as much to Prussia's victories over the Habsburgs ("the Battle of Sadova was won by the Prussian schoolmaster") and French, as to the inexorable extension of the suffrage. Bismark's social and economic policies were espoused by British liberals as enthusiastically as French and Swedish economic planning were in our days. The growing strength of the Labour Representation Committee inside the Liberal Party lent electoral weight and a new welfare-orientation to these considerations.

Most Conservatives resisted this trend, the main exceptions being those "nineteenth century liberals," Joseph Chamberlain and his followers. In 1922, the Conservatives, who had been dragged along in wartime in the wake of Lloyd George (and, up to a point, Austen Chamberlain) broke up the coalition, ditched Chamberlain together with Lloyd George, seeking to restore the status quo ante bellum.

This mood persisted among Conservatives until the closing years of the second world war, though Neville Chamberlain edged away from it somewhat. It was strengthened by the economic successes of the second half of the inter-war period.

Until the turn of the century, Conservatives had held more or less the same political ideas and beliefs as non-Conservative contemporaries. Teir differences lay mor in underlying attitudes, even temperament. Tories were Christian, their belief in original sin made them sceptical, pessimistic, unable to believe that human nature in all its perversity could be redeemed by ready-made formulae.

Scepticism protected the generality of Tories against utopianism, whether it looked to the unencumbered workings of the free market or to the benevolent state to usher in the milennium. By contraat, nineteenth century liberals swung from the one to the other.

However, just as Tories absorbed ideas from other parties and milieux, they eventually absorbed their attitudes. The Butlerite "one nation" phase, born out of the euphoria of war-time victory and the shock of post-war electoral defeat, envisaged Tory governments regaining and retaining office by leading the nation into permanent sunlight, with the old Adam banished. As it turned out, Tories were bound to be outbid by socialists in competitive utopianism.

In 1914, the state spent barely a tenth of the national income, mainly on armed services, police and education (remember Prussia). So one could afford to remain indifferent to politics and political ideas. By 1979, the extent of state involvement in economic and social life made politics impinge on the individual to a degree undreamed of when earlier Conservative philosophies were shaped. It had deeply politicised a majority of electors. Conservatism was irredeemably politicised with them.

Collapse of the Butskellite settlement round the Tories' ears gave rise to the Thatcherite era. But to reject a patently failed philosophy could not mean a return to any status quo ante. Revolutions inherit their antecedents willy nilly and must guard eternally against ending as their mirror image, with similarity in obversity. Thatcherism had Butskellism as its starting point, while its aspiration was to abrogate it.

During the course of Butskellisation, the newer breed of Toris had absorbed unawares considerable quantities of Socialist, liberal and secular utopian ideology. As Keynes argued, implicit ideologies enslave more irresistably than explicit systems of ideas consciously held, the more so when many Conservatives believed that by religiously repeating the slogan "pragmatism" they warded off ideology.

To contest the ideologies inherent in Butskellism, Thatcherite Conservatives were drawn into the arena of political and economic ideas. The apple having once been eaten, all Tories have lost their innocence. Mr Pym's belated lamentations will not restore it in our lifetime.

Sir Alfred Sherman describes himself as a dealer in second-hand ideas.

Labour's very own moving right show

Anthony Arblaster

NO DOUBT about it, this is a peculiarly difficult moment for the Left in Britain. The miners' strike — a heroic struggle — ended without the victory for which so many had worked so hard; and soon Mrs Thatcher was boasting (in the Far East) about her famous victory over "the enemy within."

Then the agreed strategy of concerted resistance to rate-capping steadily fell apart, beginning when one of the Left's brightest stars, Ken Livingstone, suddenly backed away from direct confrontation with the Government and its laws.

Yet, remarkably, it is not the Government which appears to be benefitting from these setbacks for the Left. The nation is turning away from the Prime minister's ever more strident and self-congratulatory style of government. Labour enjoys a lead in the opinion polls and did well in the shire county elections — even in the south, where it had supposedly been wiped out altogether in 1983.

Thatcher has, of course, never commanded anything like majority support from the voters and it was only the fatal division of the non-Tory electorate which gave her that inflated parliamentary majority two years ago.

Clearly the only way to avoid a repetition of that disaster in 1987 and 1988 is through a substantial Labour recovery, which now seems to be beginning. Every socialist must hope that it continues.

Or would do, if it were not for the price which socialists themselves are expected to pay for it. It is increasingly clear what the Labour leadership judges to be the necessary condition of the return to electoral credibility: the isolation and neutralisation of the Left both inside and outside the party.

They see the defeat of the miners, the humiliation of Arthur Scargill, and the apparent defection of Ken Livingstone, as providing a golden opportunity to marginalise the Left and discredit its leading figures — above all, of course, Tony Benn

This is the real substance of recent articles about "realignments" on the Left. As Livingstone shrewdly pointed out, when invited to identify himself with this process, "realignment has a context of exclusion. And a context of a new dominance within that."

Just so. There is to be a closing of ranks around and in support of the Labour leadership. Those who refuse to take the new loyalty oaths are to be cast into the outer darkness of sectarianism and extremism.

All this must look like a wonderfully attractive scenario to Kinnock, Hattersley, and those who plan to ride back to office (if not power) in their wake. The horrors of 1981, when Benn came within a whisker of becoming the Deputy Leader, and of 1984-5, when Scargill held the centre stage while Neil Kinnock hovered uneasily in the wings—all these can now be forgotten. Labour is now returning to its old law-abiding paths of constitutionalism and respectability.

Anyone with any knowledge of Labour's history knows that we have been here before. As an election looms closer there is always a kind of "realignment," a closing of ranks in support of the party itself. This is perfectly understandable, and, indeed, sensible.

There is only one snag. The realignment is always a move to the right. It is always the Left which is expected to sacrifice its commitments.

But surely, it will be said, we are all agreed that the first priority is to bring about the end of the Thatcher government. Is it not worth some sacrifice of position or principle to achieve that?

The answer is simple. If getting rid of Thatcher were the only goal of the Left, then the most likely way to do it would be through an electoral pact with the Alliance, whereby the anti-Thatcher vote in every winnable seat was cast for one candidate, not divided between two.

The very fact that this suggestion has got nowhere in the Labour Party, and that not even the most fervent advocates of a "broad alliance" against Thatcherism, such as Eric Hobsbawm, have openly proposed it, is significant.

More is expected of Labour than that. Every socialist will rejoice at the end of Thatcherism. No socialist will accept that that alone is what Labour ought to be aiming at. The failure and fall of the monetarist experiment will be the opportunity, not for a return to the disastrous "moderate monetarism" of Callaghan and Healey, but to attempt a more genuinely radical and socialist solution of Britain's problems.

This, then, is far from being the moment at which socialists should fall silent, or allow themselves to be bribed or bludgeoned into forgetting their socialism. On the contrary, it is the moment to remind Labour's leadership, and the apostles of "realignment," that the essence of being a socialist is not a commitment to a particular leader, or even party or electoral strategy, but to socialism itself.

And what makes the present situation different is the exceptional strength of the Left within the Labour Party itself. The revitalisation of many once moribund local Labour parties has been the work of the Left. Many constituency Labour parties are sustained essentially by the Left, and will continue to be so.

Socialists are not an insignificant, discardable fringe. Thanks largely to the internal constitutional changes achieved as a result of what Hobsbawm regards as a disastrous "civil war within the Labour Party," the grassroots Left is in a stronger position than it has ever been in the past. It can no longer be safely treated with the open contempt of a Gaitskell or a Wilson.

It was that grassroots Left, inside and outside the party, which mounted the vast support campaign which sustained the miners through their long and bitter fight. No one has forgotten that it was not the Labour leaders who either led or mobilised that massive effort, even if, for the moment, many are keeping tactfully silent about that conspicuous failure of leadership.

So Kinnock and his allies, old and new, should beware of treating the Left with the old-style leaders' arrogance, and of attemping to drive it into the political wilderness. Labour is not yet a socialist party, or even a party of socialists. But socialists, active and committed, now form a large section of its membership, and make up the core of the campaigning Left. They will not accept being either abused or ignored.

Anthony Arblaster is the chairperson of the Socialist Society.

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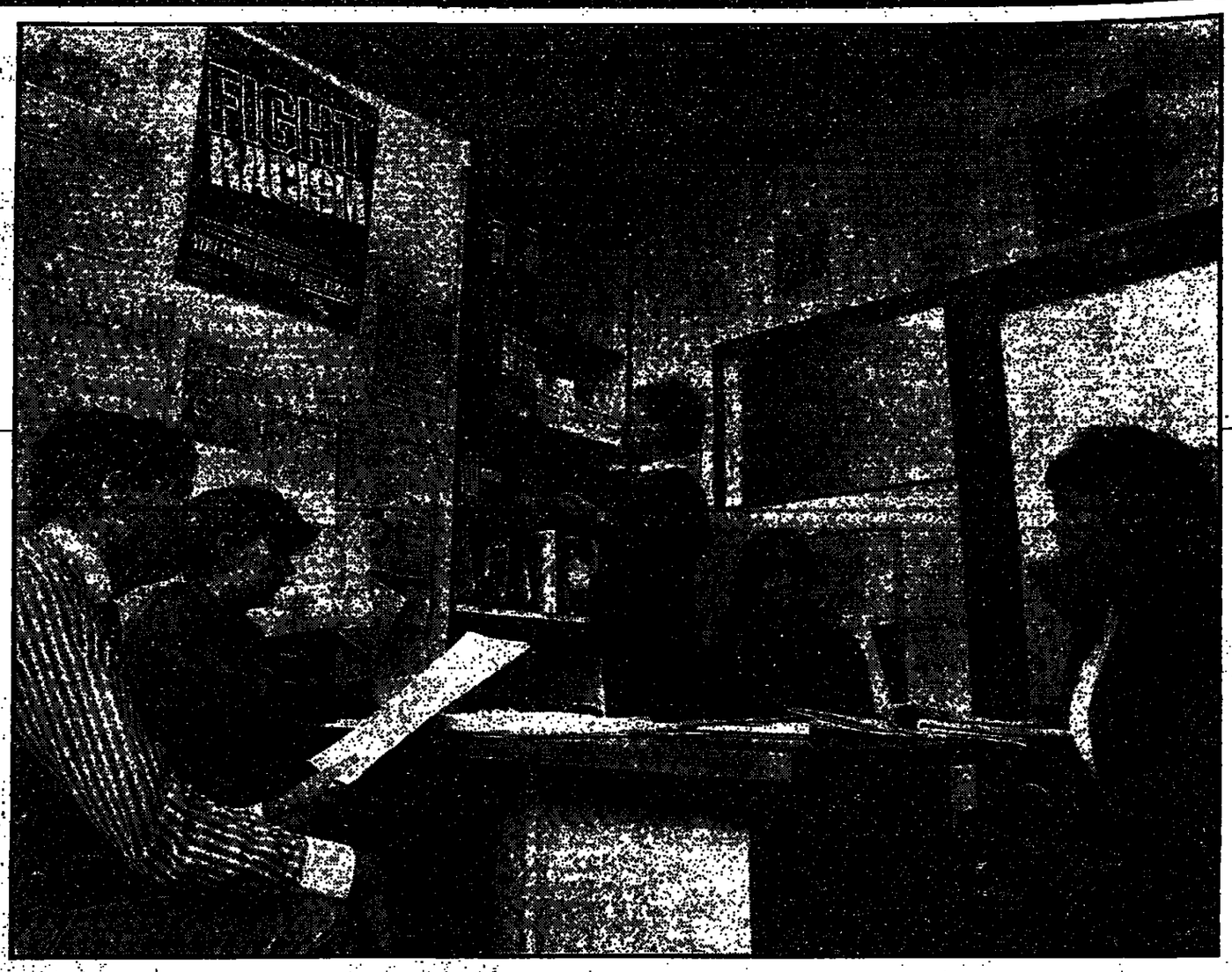
There's one law for the rich and for criminals — but none for the honest poor

Polly Toynbee



Picture of the Salford Law Centre by Denis Thorpe

THE Lambeth Law Centre offices, are cramped, dingy, and inadequate — hardly room to swing a brief, and a far cry from the salubrious and solemn offices of private solicitors. Piles of files and books, shelves stacked with legal tomes, line the low ceilinged boxrooms. Clients huddle by the door, and overflow into rooms where the telephones ring incessantly. The staff are working frantically to clear the most urgent cases before the centre closes. Many of the cases will be left in the air for people to struggle along with on their own.

Lambeth's two law centres will close at the end of the month. Thirty-three more centres will have shut by the end of the year, some in a few months' time. The rest of the country's 55 centres are unlikely to survive beyond two years unless the Lord Chancellor's department recognises that these services are an essential part of Britain's failing legal system.

Upstairs, in a small dark corner, Anna T was discussing her case with one of the centre's solicitors. She was indignant at what had happened to her. She showed the letter she had received from her employer, summarily dismissing her because she had just had a baby. She had taken her 18 weeks' maternity leave, as agreed, and was just preparing to return to her job in a large office, when the letter of dismissal arrived. It had an unpleasantly patronising turn of phrase: "We believe it would not be satisfactory from our point of view, or yours, as your first consideration would be, quite rightly, your baby's welfare. I would suggest you seriously consider getting a job much closer to your home or even doing some typing at home."

Her case is due to come before an employment tribunal, which is supposed to be less formal and legally confusing than a court. But the mass of complex employment law makes it as much of a maze for non-lawyers as any court. Her employers will be represented by a barrister and a solicitor while she, with no money, can afford no representation. Legal aid is not paid for representation at tribunals. The only place she could turn was to the Law Centre.

But by the time her case gets to the tribunal (waiting time about three months), this law centre will have closed, and Anna T. will be on her own. At least she will have her file and the information she has been given about her rights. Those who come after her will have nothing but their own wits to depend on.

Like many Law Centres' clients, Anna was referred here by a Citizens Advice Bureau. Difficult legal cases of this kind often cannot be handled by the volunteers in advice centres who can only give information on rights of a more general kind.

Mrs W. came to the centre about an arbitrary cut that had been made in her social security pay. A frail woman in her late sixties, she had recently moved flat, and found her special heating allowance and her special diet allowance had been taken away. She suffered a serious complaint that needed a low fat, high fruit and vegetable diet. Letters had gone forwards and backwards between the Law Centre and the DHSS. Before taking her to an appeal hearing, the centre had managed to get an independent surveyor's report, stating her new flat was harder, not easier, to heat, and a doctor's report stressed her bad state of health. They won the appeal, and the money was returned to her. "I could never have done all that on my own. That extra money makes all the difference. I've never been to a solicitor before in my life," she said.

Most of the nation's law centres are now under threat because neither the Department of the Environment, nor the Lord Chancellor's department, will accept responsibility for them.

The centres, employing a mixture of solicitors, barristers and trained legal advisers, make a valiant attempt at delivering legal services to the poorest and most vulnerable people who, without legal aid, have no way to assert their rights.

They defend the non-unionised against unfair dismissal by their employers, the homeless against unlawful eviction by their landlords, immigrants against the arbitrary application of immigration laws, and the great mass of welfare recipients against the steamroller of the state.

Each year they represent more than 370,000 people — still a fraction of those denied legal services. The Law Centres Federation says that 500 Law Centres would be needed to cover all those who cannot go to solicitors because their cases do not qualify for legal aid. Now the Government is to remove even this frail safety net.

It is not so much a matter of one law for the rich and another for the poor, but one for the rich, the divorcing, and criminals and none at all for the non-criminal poor. Legal aid will cover divorce and crime, both lucrative areas that ordinary solicitors are glad to take on. But there is no legal aid for all those matters of crucial importance to the poor. They cannot be represented by lawyers at social security, rent, employment, or immigration hearings, because these are supposed to be informal. Yet the other side — the employers, the landlords, the state — have its lawyers against whom the defenceless are supposed to be able to argue.

Law Centres are themselves a symptom of the way in which legal services in the country are often denied to those in most need of asserting their feeble rights. Our legal system is something akin to the American health system. Private practitioners can claim quite hefty profits from the legal aid fund to cover certain types of cases, with total neglect of less profitable cases. Legal aid is an extravagant way to provide such a service, that would be far more cheaply delivered by employing salaried lawyers directly to look after people's rights. To some extent, with proper independence, Law Centres attempt to do this, but there are not enough of them to claim to be a full integral part of our legal system.

Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, has made it clear that he is determined that there should be no such network, and certainly not funded by his department. Hailsham said in the House of Lords, "The Law Centres are not part of the Lord Chancellor's department. They are part of the urban programme and therefore come clearly within another department." Until now, the Department of the Environment has indeed funded many of them under its urban aid programme. But now urban aid has been cut, and what remains is being redirected towards projects that generate inner city jobs. In any case, this is clearly a fundamental issue of law, and therefore must belong to the Lord Chancellor's own department.

Hailsham has done the same in refusing to fund the conciliation services for divorcing couples. They save far more money than they cost by diverting warring couples from hiring their own expensive legally aided solicitors and bringing them to agreement without wasting court time and solicitors' fees. It seems he regards such services as messy social policies and not as good clean adversarial law, which begins and ends inside the walls of the Temple.

There should be a complete overhaul of the way the law is delivered to people in this country, the way it is funded and administered. Law Centres as they are currently financed and organised are a weak, somewhat toothless band-aid solution, without the money, the time, the space they need to handle the often overwhelming number of urgent cases sent to them. But until we have a fair legal aid system available to all who need it, a national network of Law Centres, centrally funded by the Lord Chancellor's department, is the least we should provide to protect the defenceless in their dealings with those tribunals which have become such a tangle of legal complexity for ordinary people.

Christopher Reed reports from San Francisco on the confusion spread among American reformers by the extraordinary case of Cathleen Webb

Did the woman lie when she said she was raped, or when she said she wasn't?

WHETHER or not Cathleen Webb was lying and Gary Dotson was wrongly imprisoned for allegedly raping her, the outcome of this curious case in Chicago brings only bad news for reformers of US rape laws.

The revisionists are already using it to call into doubt the achievements in police investigations and trial procedures in the last decade. Mrs Webb has "made a fool of the law and a fool of the women's movement," says Susan Brownmiller, author of the definitive 1975 work on rape, Against Our Will.

Although Gary Dotson, now 26, has been discharged from prison after serving six years of a 25-50 year sentence, the Governor of Illinois who released him, rejected a pardon. The Judge, who earlier reviewed Mrs Webb's recantation of her evidence, sent him back to gaol.

Mrs Webb, now 23 and the mother of two children, was questioned at the prisoner review board hearing for five hours by the Governor of Illinois, James Thompson, a former federal prosecutor. He seemed sceptical of her story, concluding only that "no useful purpose would be served by keeping Mr Dotson locked up."

If Mr Dotson is innocent, things are almost as bad. As a convicted felon he is still denied certain citizens' rights and still has to bear the stigma of guilt in spite of his and his accuser's insistence of his innocence. That is why he is now seeking a re-trial, a process opposed by Illinois, which could risk heavy damages if he were formally acquitted. The case is a difficult one, and we will be hearing more of it, not least from opponents of feminists.

Typical was the response of Midge Decter, an author and frequent critic of feminism. She said: "It has occured to me, as I'm sure it has to many men, that rape has become a special crime that does not require the same standards of evidence that other crimes do. It was inevitable there would be a gross miscarriage of justice sooner or later. All the emphasis on rape lately, with the great titling of standard of evidence, has gone to another extreme."

Charles Nesson, Professor of law at Harvard University and a specialist in rules of evidence, rejected Ms Decter's argument. "It's obvious she has never sat through the old rape trials where the abuse of the victim was extreme. It's hardly a point of controversy by now that rape shield laws are a necessary aid to rape victims and a fair trial."

The irony as far as Mr Dotson is concerned is that under the old procedures he would almost certainly have been acquitted. Victims, as well as being openly identified, were subjected to defence interrogation about their "morals". Evidence of previous sexual experience or suggestion of "leading on" her attacker, almost always led to a not guilty verdict. Judges in some states would instruct the jury to acquit.

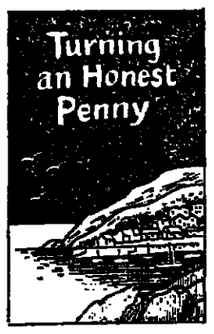
Mrs Webb, now a born-again Christian, was 16 at the time of the alleged rape. She told Governor Thompson she was "sexually promiscuous", took drugs, and was often in trouble in those days. She made up her accusation, she said, because she had sex with her boy friend and feared she was pregnant. By claiming rape, she could absolve herself of the blame to her family. She made up a description and failed to intervene when police decided it matched Dotson.

Various inconsistencies in her present story seem to have denied Mr Dotson a pardon. Forensic evidence cast doubts on Mrs Webb's claim to have had sex with her boyfriend at the time. Another cause for doubt was her tentative identification of an accomplice in a police line-up. He turned out to be a close friend of Mr Dotson. This might fit in with Dotson's former cell mate's version that Dotson had said the incident happened at a party when Mrs Webb, disoriented from drugs, was with three men in a bedroom.

Perhaps nobody but the two concerned will ever know what really happened, but revisionists are insisting that it is now too easy for a woman falsely to accuse a man of rape. Statistics show that reports of rape have doubled since 1970, convictions have increased, and present sentences are often worse than for murder, in spite of anonymity and more sensitive police procedures. But it is estimated that at least half the crimes are not reported to police.

Most cases are not restricted to the woman's uncorroborated word against the man's, and studies have shown that the accuser is no more likely to lie in rape cases than in other crimes. An estimated 2 per cent recant their testimony. Yet the publicity surrounding the Webb-Dotson case — including a Senate committee hearing — has tended to reinforce the idea that false accusations are more common.

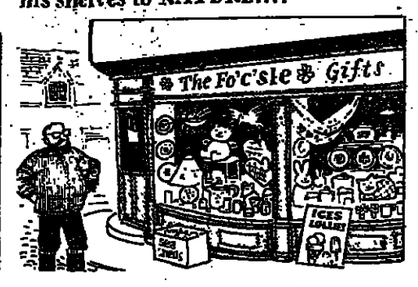
This is the major worry among feminists. Says Ms Brownmiller, "Obviously it is going to be fresh in the mind of rape victims and investigators, as well as people on juries. The problem is that we always fix on cases that are radical exceptions."



Times have been tough in Tresoddit... ...for *Kevin Penwallet*, ex-lecturer in *anthropology*....

...Lean season has followed lean season... and, in the end, even the ideals of strong men, bow to the prevailing economic draught....

...and now, *Kevin Penwallet*, ex-purveyor of all that is *NATURAL*, has given over his shelves to NATURE....



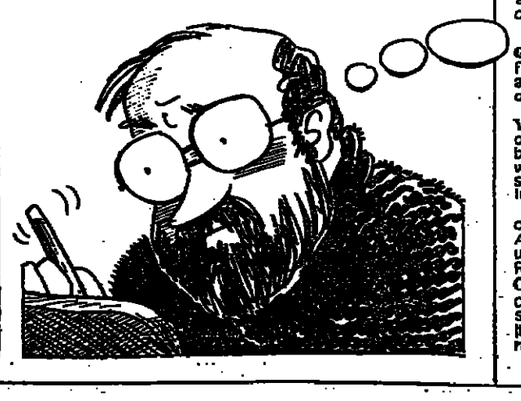
For NATURE is *everywhere!* All over the tea towels & cosies & oven gloves & scatter cushions & mob-capped jars of preserves....

....All over the sets of plates...& little hand-bells & figurines, and even the *slate pictures*, which Kevin, against his better nature, creates himself...

And Kevin's *better nature does* revolt!

But *how* can one deplore this peddling of Nature...with its whimsy...its sentiment, its bogus gentility...its nostalgia...when the till rings all day...and two village girls have been given employment?

As he sits at the back of the shop, scratching a masted schooner upon slate. Kevin dreams of a way of righting the balance, regarding Nature & the Country...of telling it like it is...



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Announcing a most important porcelain plate collection.....

THE PENWALLET PLATES

The Haunting Beauty of our Coastline Heritage, recaptured in finest porcelain, by one of Europe's master craftsmen!

In his first series of collector's plates, the severely-gifted artist, *Kevin Penwallet*, has set out to recreate all the intriguing magnificence of our *Sea-Girt Isles*...hand-painted, in vivid, ceramic colours, upon exquisite, white porcelain.

The Collection portrays 12 dramatically different aspects of our spume-soaked shores... each plate a full 5¼" in diameter ...to preserve all the remarkable detail, that is a hallmark of Penwallet's art.

Marvel at "Oil-Drenched Gannet"...every oily feather faultlessly exact, as it expires amongst the plastic flotsam of the shoreline!

Marvel again at "Lonely Windsurfer"...the expression on the lad's face, as, gusted by a mischievous off-shore wind, he drifts far, far out to sea, beyond the reach of the Inshore Rescue Service!

Note the shimmering beauty of "Hauling in the Catch". A brace of boats lie at anchor, upon a limpid sea... In the foreground, burly Customs Officers haul in their day's catch of heroin, while the savvy smugglers dream of the years of enforced idleness that lie ahead!

Masterly beyond words, is Penwallet's "Leisure Centre at Eventide".....the lofty buildings straddling both sides of the once bosky peninsula. ....whilst "Dog caught short on Sandcastle," places the artist in the ranks of the World's most Outstanding Animal Portraitists.....and who could resist the sheer sentiment of "Old Village Post Office," with its queue of redundant china-clay workers ...characters, all!

The Penwallet Plates will inevitably attract admiration from all those who see them on your wall...but this limited edition is available only to those collectors who enter their subscriptions before October 1st 1985....£25 per plate.

The Penwallet Plates
Tresoddit Consortia.
Yes! RUSH me my Penwallet collection of 12 distinctive porcelain plates
I enclose cheque for £ _____
Name _____
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Vanity Fair

THE POSITION of Leader is a difficult and lonely one, and that's why Chairman of Urbleton Health Authority likes to have a few close chums about him, his lawyer, his banker and the like. At least that's what paranoid women of the Very Left would say, but it's not really like that at all.

If four like-minded chaps are prepared to give up their time and happen to be on a few sub-committees together and all happen to agree with Chairman, then he can't help it. That's all there is to it.

But unfortunately there has recently sprung up a group of rather uppity women, Urbleton Council Socialist Appointees, who've been going for innocent Chairman and the Other Three like a pack of terriers. They were at it at last week's meeting.

"This Authority could be attacked for being run by a small clique of Men," said one, brazenly accusing Chairman of choosing his own chums for the Sub-committee on Competitive Tendering. Blinded by naivety and idealism, she and her accomplices cannot understand the needs of Chairmen and the pressures under which they function.

Poor Chairman had, in fact, received rather a crosspatch letter from Chairman of the Regional Authority (King of all Chairmen) asking how privatisation was coming along. It hadn't been coming along at all. Handicapped by being both in the Labour Party *and* beset by terrigants, Chairman originally failed to coax our Authority into voting for it.

But you don't get a Knighthood if things aren't being privatised at a decent rate, so Chairman managed to drag the matter up again and just about swung it with his casting vote.

He'd promised that all contracts would go to in-house tenders, but the awkward women wouldn't believe him. They still wanted a Woman on the committee, Miss X, a Union Member. The Woman who the Men had already rejected. Chairman and the Other Three thought they'd got rid of *her* weeks ago. It wasn't their fault if she wasn't up to scratch.

"Everyone on this Authority is an *employer*," snapped the Man Who Wasn't Chairman's Friend. "If you want to live with the Workers all the time, you should be the *employed*."

"I can't vote for *her*," said Non-friend Number Two, pink with temper. "She'll take the papers and *publish* them."

"Is anyone in pain in the audience?" asked Chairman waspishly, quelling the uproar. "I will *not* have interjections from the audience."

"Miss X was refused by a self-appointed committee," said an awkward woman politely.

"We acted democratically," shouted Non-friend Number Three. It was nasty to have a statutory woman on the committee, said he, like a statutory Black or Jew. And there were *no* smoke-filled rooms where caucuses took place. So having explained things clearly and honestly like that, it came as rather a shock when some Doctors and Wets sided with the Lefties and voted Miss X. onto the Tendering Committee. Things like that rarely happen on our Health Authority.

But it won't make much difference. The gang just won't be able to mumble as briskly through agendas and get things cracking like they used to.

At least Chairman, and he alone, is compensated for the agonies of his post. He gets £8,500 pa for about two days' work on this Authority. And if there isn't always two days' worth, that's not his fault. And they're not his friends and standards won't go down the pan, and he's not joining the SDP. It's all lies, really it is.

Michele Hanson

هكذا من الاصل

Stalking Tarkovsky to the world's end

Derek Malcolm reports from the island of Gotland in Sweden where Andrey Tarkovsky is confronting both the apocalypse and the box office

AFTER the severest winter for almost half a century, spring has come late to Sweden this year. Andrey Tarkovsky, the Russian film-maker who may or not be in permanent exile from his homeland but claims he is not a dissident, came earlier. He was scouting for territory in which to shoot his new film, The Sacrifice.

Tarkovsky finally found what he wanted on the large, flat, history-strewn island of Gotland, just south of Faro, Ingmar Bergman's smaller sanctuary in the Baltic sea. He is not very far from Russia, but to him it must seem a whole world away. The production is being largely financed by the Swedish Film Institute, with Swedish Television, a French company and our own Channel Four also involved.

It is an expensive one for Sweden, though it would be chicken-feed for Hollywood at about two and a half million dollars, and it has been complicated by Tarkovsky's insistence that The Sacrifice takes place during the "white nights" of midsummer.

They have not arrived yet, and he chose the chilliest, most wind-swept part of the island, not very far from the medieval town of Visby, on which to build his version of a crumbling country retreat, virtually lapped by the sea, in which his eight characters face an impending world catastrophe.

With an icy mist swirling off the sea and Tarkovsky, for the purposes of brevity, holding an impromptu press conference at exactly the spot where the gathering wind cut through the assembled throng like a knife, we had need of the Swedish Army overcoats offered to us at the nearby military camp. Tarkovsky himself, looking like a wary bird of prey, was pleased with himself. He had got a lot done that day — his last on this set for the time being.

The rest of us were pleased he'd finished, including a frozen cast which included Susan Fleetwood, the English actress, who had a long take that morning clad only in a silk nightgown.

You could see why Tarkovsky chose the spot, because it looked, without much artificial aid, like an additional location for Stalker — bleak but memorable. "Who said we came on this earth to enjoy ourselves?" he said recently. And then "being a director is a suicidal profession." Three weeks shooting here must have made most involved agree.

A lot rides on The Sacrifice because, owing to its cost, it must make more of its money back than Nostalghia, a critical but not a box-office success. It has to prove him "bankable" in Western terms — an expression he heartily despises as a self-styled poet of the cinema who says that the moment you think about your audiences, you go wrong.

Tarkovsky is a strange man, still like a fish out of Russian waters in the West and still sometimes wondering why the 60-strong unit can't suddenly be augmented, like it would be in Russia, at his every whim. Nevertheless, he has been unswervingly polite and hard-working. And Fleetwood says that if you do anything wrong he tells you "with such incredible tenderness" that you have to love him for it. She described him as a genius and a child, and does not mean that bitchily but admiringly.

She plays the second wife of Erland Josephson's Mr Alexander, a middle-class exjournalist celebrating his birthday with family and friends at the country retreat to which he has brought everybody because he feels civilisation has gone wrong.

Suddenly the company (who include the Swedish actors Allan Edwall and Sven Wolter, Gudrun Gisladottir, an astonishing-looking Icelandic actress, and Valerie Mairesse from France) are faced with the impending holocaust, announced by the Prime Minister on a spluttering television set. No country is specified. The time is now and the place anywhere. The actors will be dubbed into Swedish and English.

But, as Tarkovsky comments: "I am A. Russian and will remain a Russian. Even now I'm making a Swedish film with Swedish actors, it will still be a Russian film." On this remote promontory, you have to take him at his word.

You can catch the flavour of the film from any script extract, written for the first time entirely by Tarkovsky. This, for instance: "We are like savages. No, that's wrong. Savages are much more spiritual than we are. We immediately turn scientific discovery into evil.

"And as for comfort, some sensible person said, what isn't necessary is a sin. If that's the case, our civilisation is entirely based on sin, from beginning to end. We've reached a terrible disharmony, a disparity between material and spiritual developments . . . You can say that we can study the problem and together search for a solution. Maybe. If it wasn't so late. Too late."

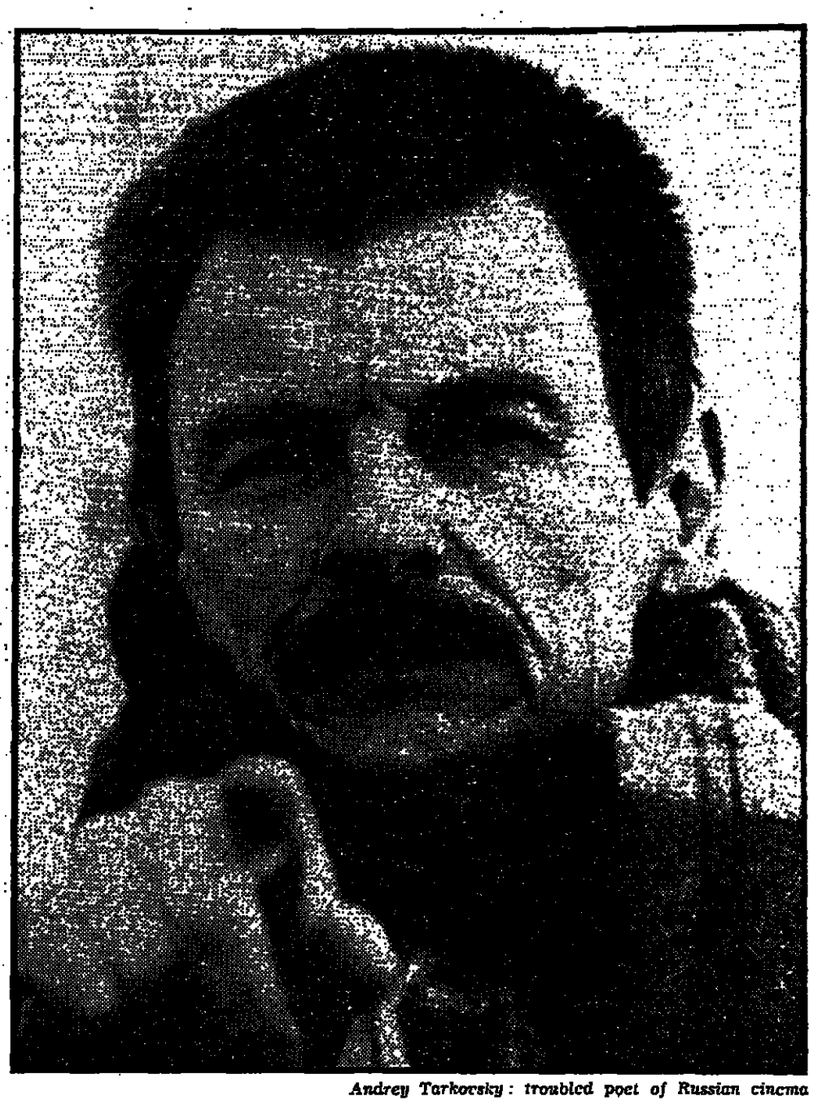
That is Alexander-Tarkovsky speaking, and the central character in the film, makes a promise to his God. If the apocalypse can be avoided, he will destroy everything he holds dear, he will even never see his young son again. He will also not utter another word. That is why the final scene calls for a 10-minute sequence depicting the burning of the house and possibly the end of hope for those in it.

The film will be in the most muted colour possible — "I think that colour made the cinematographic art more false and less true" — and be about balancing the two lines of human development, the inner spiritual and the outer material. This, he adds, is what Stalker and Solaris were about. "And perhaps all my films."

"The Sacrifice depicts the problem of the individual's responsibility to events in the world at large. Our hero's action is his way of achieving this repsonsibility. He pays for the right to feel himself part of the soul of modern society."

"The cinema is based on two types of directors who make two different types of films: those who imitate the world they live in, and those who create their own world — the poets in cinema. And I believe only the poets will go down in the history of cinema, like Bresson, Dovsjenko, Mizoguchi, Bergman, Bunuel, Kurosawa.

"The reason why it has become difficult to distribute their films is that they reflect an internal world which corresponds to their personal ideas. They have always opposed the general taste of the public, not because they don't want the public to understand them, but because they want to grasp the internal needs of the audience. Commercial films cannot, by definition, do this."



Andrey Tarkovsky: troubled poet of Russian cinema

Nancy Banks-Smith reviews Central's alternative to Dallas

Grit in the soap

"CONNIE'S back and she's wearing That Look!" The effect of this simple piece of information in Connie (Central) is very much like the news that the bad guy is riding into town. Everyone starts running around and bumping into the bartender.

No further info was offered on That Look but I think it is what you wear when you don't like what someone else is wearing. When, for instance, a daughter comes downstairs in a white face and a black sack and you say "you're not going out like that, are you?" the look is instantly transferred to the face of the daughter who responds smartly: "I suppose you know you've got a trouser leg tucked in your sock and a curler in your hair?"

Connie was probably wearing That Look because she had caught sight of the man in line for the No. 2 slot in the European division of Siggins Boser and Comer. Wasting no time on tact but pushing up her bracelets and spitting on her hands she said: "Turn that jacket in for one with two vents. One vent makes your bum stick out... Never wear a brown belt with a blue suit... never wear stripes with checks unless you are looking for a job in a circus... and kill the button-down collar, it makes you look like a broken down traveller for a surgical hosiery account."

The man in line for the No. 2 slot was by now in bed with Connie and wearing only a stunned expression. Her constructive criticism has won his heart. "Drop everything and take a flying leap out of the window with me," he pleads, but Connie pshaws the suggestion. "I have to be trouble for someone who wears towelling socks and a gilt tie-pin." The only thing she had not cast aspersions on were his underpants and one deeply fears that they will be Y-fronts and it is only a matter of time.

The point about criticising someone's clothes with this ferocity is not just that they instantly fall in love with you but that they may well buy new ones. Yours, with luck. Connie is a gritty soap (if you think there are no gritty soaps you haven't tried oatmeal) about the fashion business and set in Nottingham, home of the fully-fashioned woolly, which makes a nice change from Denver and Dallas. It is a pity that Tom Stoppard has already pre-empted the title — Jumpers.

Connie, broke and betrayed by her bloke, returns from Greece wearing only a suntan, a bandage where she duffed the bloke and That Look. Fortunately, the man in line for the No. 2 slot offers her a lift, a meal, a bed, his heart and, judging from the cover of TV Times, £1,000 of designer black leather.

It is by Ron Hutchinson, who wrote the excellent Bird of Prey, with, you remember, a slavering wolf and a perspiring pig in the front titles. This time we are on the side of Connie, the wasp-waisted wolf: "I'm back and I'm hungry and that's bad news for anyone who did me down."

Everyone seems to have done her down, either in business or in bed. There's her step-sister, Nesta, who carries a handbag big enough to fell a buffalo, Arnie, her ex-husband, "if you're looking for someone to unload a job-lot of non-slip skis on to, Arnie's your man," and her father, Hector, who plunged on hot-pants the day the bottom fell out of them.

Lying in bed with the man in line for the No. 2 slot, Connie remembers Greece and talks of "a big, coarse, bruised, real lemon," and that describes her nicely.

The writing has, as you hear, a nice citrus bite to it, sharp and funny. Stephanie Beacham as Connie has a whiff of big cat about her, the cast is strong, there is a theme song by Willy Russell and, most exhilarating of all, Connie is not just out to get Nesta. She's after Esther. Connie is bravely up against That's Life on BBC-1 and should knock a spot or two off it before she's finished.

Edward Greenfield on Covent Garden's revival of La Boheme

Short of sparkle

THE LATEST revival of Puccini's La Bohème at Covent Garden seems oddly small-scale. The ingredients are there, as they were eleven years ago when this production of John Copley was first seen, but even with the original conductor, Silvio Varviso, the result at the moment lacks fizz.

No doubt it was unsettling for everyone that the Czech soprano, Gabriela Benackova, was ill and had to be replaced as Mimi at the last minute. What happened was a game of general post, with the scheduled Musetta, Ana Maria Gonzalez, taking over as the heroine and the vibrant Romanian, Nelly Miricioiu, brought in as Musetta.

I suspect that it would have worked better to have Miricioiu as Mimi, a role she is far more closely associated with. As it was, the ability of any Musetta to bring the opera to life is limited. Miss Miricioiu — who floated the first entry of her waltz song enchantingly — worked hard at Copley's elaborate routines

Denes Gulyas as Rodolfo

(still including an incidental billiard shot) but failed to convince the others that it was fun.

This time the Copley production, finely detailed to match the atmospheric detail of Julia Trevelyan Oman's sets, has been rehearsed by Richard Gregson. For all the slickness of movement — very neat indeed in the Benoit episode of Act 1 — the to-ing and fro-ing of the Bohemians might as yet be formation dancing.

One snag is that the new Rodolfo, the Hungarian, Denes Gulyas, blessed with a fine-grained, well-projected tenor, pleasing but not at all Italianate, fails to focus attention amid the horse-play. Though Gino Quilico produces a magnificent baritone as Marcello, he too emerges as a subdued, hardly a fun-making character.

William Shimell as Schaunard with his firmly focused, baritone rather shows up by contrast the woolly tones of Matthew Best as his associate Colline, but both do more for the fun of the piece than the main principals. Ana Maria Gonzalez as Mimi, pleasing in timbre but with a hint of flutter, seems troubled by some of Varviso's tempi.

Alex Hamilton on paperbacks that will bowl you over

Odd men out at silly mid off

THE Pavilion Library this week emerges from its winter labours with a hefty package of books dedicated exclusively to cricket, its history, its alarums and excursions and its personalities.

Amongst the personalities is the great Australian player who during a dull game was observed reading a newspaper. When tackled on the fact, replied that he was looking to see if there was anything interesting going on in cricket. He can be found in the gallery of cricket eccentrics set out by A. A. Thomson (who was more famous as the thriller writer Francis Clifford) in **Odd Men In** (1958, £4.95).

Others in this new series include a couple more by literary amateurs; reminiscences by the poet Edmund Blunden in **Cricket Country** (1944, £4.95); a miscellany of shorter pieces by many hands, often going beyond fact in order to see a higher poetic truth, compiled by Benny Green for **Cricket Archive** (1977, £4.95); and three by professional cricket writers, of which the story of bodyline, **Cricket Crisis** (1946, £4.95) and Bradman's last tour, **Brightly Fades the Don** (1949, £4.95) are both by Jack Fingleton; and a selection of the best of the cricket writing of R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, introduced by Alan Ross as the man who, along with Neville Cardus, did the most to raise the level of writing about the sport in newspapers: **Crusoe On Cricket** (1966, £4.95).

The Enormous Shadow by Robert Harling (1955, Dent £2.95). Matthew Coady introduces it as an espionage prototype without actually persuading me that it's in the class of a Graham Greene "entertainment." The hero, like the author, is a journalist, an ace chef de bureau recalled to base from America to write political profiles (a rare false note is the example given of his work, which is pretty jejune) and this leads him on to rumble the red and treasonous inclinations of one young meteor.

Other titles in the same series of "classic series" are less in need of introductions but get them just the same, because any "classic" is now considered underdressed without one: **The Mystery of Fu Manchu** by Sax Rohmer (1913. £2.95) and **The Collected Raffles** by E. W. Hornung (1899-1905, £3.50).

From another publisher, in an unappealing print, is an omnibus of four thrillers by **Edgar Wallace** (1904, Robinson £3.50), as also three-in-one by a living exponent of the Black Mask tradition, **George V. Higgins** (1971-81, £3.50). Higgins writes terrific smart-ass dialogue — he was formerly a criminal lawyer — and the bad guys are all very plausible.

The Dream Master (1965) and **This Immortal** (1966) by Roger Zelazny (Methuen £1.95 each). These two novels originally appeared in shorter form as "He Who Shapes" and "And Call Me Conrad" and as such won Nebula and Hugo awards. Those were the recognition of the arrival on the scene of a powerful new Science Fiction talent, one of a new wave whose direction was away from the themes of outer space towards "inner space." Zelazny was always interested in figures with titanic mental equipment who used their energy to motivate and manipulate other people, but it was harnessed to a vivid experimental imagination and a certain humour.

LYRIC

Nicholas de Jongh

Waste

HARLEY Granville Barker's Waste has a smooth, cynical facade, as befits the unfolding of a sexual-political scandal in the upper class milieu of a country house party and sumptuous London apartments where the decor is as imposing as the intellects on parade.

But Barker's assault upon the morality and moralising of eminent Edwardians seeks also to show up motive and life beneath the surface of things, in a fatal collision between instinct and intellect. His hero, Henry Trebell, the independent lawyer politician who is ruined by a casual act of house-party fornication, inspires Barker's view of party political intrigue and the subordination of unemancipated women.

But this revival by the Royal Shakespeare Company, the first for fifty years and originally seen at the Pit, strikes me as an expose of the dramatist's shortcomings as well as his modernity. The details of his dramatic equation are schematically drawn. Trebell, the focus of all house party eyes is a dynamic lawyer politician being wooed by the Conservative party magnificos who are poised for power. Who better, believes the political hostess, than Trebell for the business of piloting the bill to disestablish the Church of England and proclaim the glories of using the recovered moneys for the elixir of education.

This political plotting is sabotaged by the intervention of Judi Dench's Amy, a separated woman who scampers about the country drawing room by moonlight in a successful effort to captivate Trebell. The subsequent abortion, which terminates her life, necessitates the intertwining of the political and personal, with Trebell's exclusion from the Cabinet list, and his rush of despair.

The atmosphere of political bartering in the play's crucial scene is unerring. With its view of a Prime Minister in waiting played dynamically by Tony Church as the quintessence of suave imperturbability. With a reedy voice and exuding unruffled complacency Mr Church and Charles Kay's pompous maestro of moral righteousness convey the play's disgusted estimate of political life.

But the debate lacks its conviction. Who really believes that a single politician can carry a bill? The way in which Trebell is quickly jettisoned hardly suggests anyone does. And Trebell's attitude to Amy and the abortion seems unsophisticated for so worldly a man, while his lament for his sterile, childless life comes not so much as late self-discovery as a convenient interpolation; the argument and predicament is forced.

John Barton's production in a text which conflates the two versions of the play settles for a single mood of elegant if ponderous calm. So Daniel Massey's Trebell conveys charisma but little of the requisite passion and Miss Dench, our theatre's most acceptable face of charm, is all predatory wit but strangely misses out on desperation. And it is left to Sara Kestelman as the hero's sister, a bluestoking throttled by her own cleverness, to sound real passionate notes.

Daniel Massey and Judi Dench in Waste at the Lyric. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

HAMMERSMITH

Mick Brown

James Brown

BY THE standards of modern pop music, James Brown's performance is a curiosity, possibly an anachronism. But who cares about the standards of modern pop? By the standards of James Brown this was quite simply stupendous, a breathtaking display of stagecraft, musicianship and tireless professionalism, replete with thrills and humour; above all a display of the quixotic, quirky and singular genius of Brown himself.

The calibre of music in a Brown performance can be taken for granted. Here, the horns popped and span; the rhythm section held fast as a rock and Ron Nestor's high rhythm guitar span like a flywheel in perpetual motion. Brown has always been a stickler for perfectionism in his bands, and this one was better by far than when Brown last performed here almost four years ago.

Musically this covered the decades from Brown's first emergence in 1956—although the Eighties hardly got a look-in. Try Me and Prisoner Of Love, torch songs both, were like a breath held to bursting point. The familiar funk canon—Get On The Good Foot, Sex Machine, Cold Sweat, Two Funky In Here—passed in a blur. But above all this was marvellous theatre, vividly colourful, rich in artistry and humour.

Brown's propensity to toy with the audience, even with his own reputation, has never been so evident: pausing at the height of intensity during Try Me, he offered a surreal coda of astrogical recitation in something like five different time signatures in 20 seconds, followed by a garbled burst of what sounded like Swahili before resuming Try Me as if nothing had happened.

The brisk version of There's No Business Like Showbusiness and the custom of the entire band offering an exaggerated bow at regular intervals throughout the perforamces can be taken as affectionate self-parody—or as a touchingly archaic display of sentiment.

Brown's days as the supreme gymnast are behind him. Michael Jackson dances faster, but when Brown performs splits and turns the moment is more triumphant. There are possibly better voices to be heard also; but when Brown screams "Please Please, Please" there can be none more chillingly effective. At 53 he remains utterly unique, the Godfather now and forever.

QEH

Hugo Cole

Academy of London

THE clarinettist Richard Stoltzman brought with him a brand new concerto by a fellow American Donald Erb as centrepiece in last night's concert given by the Anglo-American Academy of London. Erb was once a jazz and big band arranger who moved on to a university career and grants and awards without number.

As one would expect, he knows all the tricks of the trade, and in the first few minutes of his concerto arranged for the orchestra to produce any number of novel, chattering, tinkling sounds, avant-garde devices employed in a fairly conventional context.

This was a hopeful beginning, but after a long, apparently introductory, section, and a meditative cadenza from the soloist, well-played in an engagingly casual manner, we were still waiting for the action to begin.

In a slow movement, some recognisable motifs appeared but did little more than present themselves in decorative attitudes like guests on the fringe of a party. Richard Stamp, conducting, switched to an apparently rapid 9-8, but the music did not lift up its skirts and dance, nor did the clarinet emerge, except in a second cadenza, as a character in its own right.

The concert had started with hymns and fugueing tunes by Henry Cowell, the American experimentalist who in later life settled down to write these sturdy deliberately plain pieces, using pentatonic material very much in the Vaughan Williams manner. There were no surprises in this sonorous and song-like music, but all sounded well as played by the Academy strings, joined at a late stage by full wind band used in a bluff English manner.

Stoltzman later showed what an original and poetic player he is in the Mozart clarinet concerto, the slow movement particularly interesting — put over almost as an intimate communication. Perfect control at all dynamic levels, with cadenza links that strengthened the illusion that the music was being created at the moment of performance. A touch more public rhetoric in the outer movements would have been welcome; but Stoltzman makes us experience the work anew, from his own viewpoint.

SEVEN DIALS

John Fordham

Tenor Tonic

THE SEVEN Dials Club has been housing a saxophone festival throughout bank holiday weekend. Many uses for the instrument which its inventor could not possibly have imagined were exhibited and on its opening night virtually no unprintable uses for it were irritably fantasied about by the audience either, which was a fair reflection of the quality of the work on display.

Headlining the opening show was Alan Skidmore's Tenortonic, with soprano soloist Lol Coxhill and a Sheffield-based all saxophone quarter called Horn Web in support. The latter turned out to be a pleasant surprise, bringing to its repertoire of contrapuntal pieces a mixture of bluesiness, rhythmic variety, semi-straight influences and deadpan humour that was all its own.

Lol Coxhill's set, was as ever, all his own too, a repertoire of bent, unfinished phrases, doleful treble notes and airy, whooshing sounds culminating in a half sung version of Embraceable You that belonged — more respectfully, but equally tattered — in the hall of fame of Sid Vicious's My Way.

The group everyone waited for was Skidmore's of course, since this powerful tenor saxophonist rarely lets his fans down when it comes to charging, thrill-a-minute, Coltrane inspired soliloquies. In this very venue a year ago Skidmore had played a truly inspirational set with Tony Oxley and Dave Green.

With his new group he was back on less hallowed ground, the more routine pursuit of torrential semiquavers and hoarse, squawking climaxes accompanied by explosive drumming. In fact, the technique of Tony Levin at the drums did highlight just what an intelligent interpreter of the work of Elvin Jones this under exposed performer is, generating immense power without deafening volume and establishing an insistent pulse through the use of every item of the kit.

Paul Dunmall is a tenorist much of Skidmore's stamp and Paul Rogers is a bassist eminently suited to music of such intensity. This is, of course, always the kind of thing that sets the more gung-ho punters yodelling enthusiastically from the bar. Unlike the Oxley-Green version, this one may be too close to its antecedents for comfort, but it's sure to be a big draw wherever it goes.

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Tomorrow 7.30 Samson et Dalila

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Where is their friend when they need him?

Whatever the scale of the pogrom taking place in Beirut for the past week, President Assad of Syria has had the power to stop it, or at least to show some willingness to do so. He has done neither, and if the result is half as bad as is now feared then the Palestinians will have suffered as great a demonstration of ferocity as was shown to them by the Christian Phalangists in 1982.

In broad terms Syria stands to the Shi'ite Amal Militia as Israel then stood to the Christians. When the truth about the scale of the 1982 atrocities began to emerge, Israel had to call off the assault. That Mr Assad has shown no such disposition is a grievous but also a telling aspect of this latest renewal of the conflict. It has been known for several days—in outline though by no means in detail—that at Sabra and Chatila the Amal Militia has gone on a murderous rampage. At the larger camp of Bourj al-Barajneh the Palestinians have been able to put up more resistance. That supplied the occasion for Syria to step in with orders to stop or, if those were unheeded, with some of its 30,000 troops in Lebanon. But nothing has happened. What is Mr Assad trying to tell the Palestinians?

The first message is that there is no place for them as an armed presence in Lebanon which might disrupt his design for a Syrian suzerainty (the only design which hitherto has provided a coherent answer to Lebanon's unparalleled travails). That message was aimed at the Fatah loyalists within the PLO who give allegiance to Yasser Arafat. But it has been taken by Mr Arafat's opponents as applying to them too, for despite their normal readiness to fall in with Syrian designs they have aligned themselves this time with the besieged Palestinians in the camps. Mr Assad is, of course, capable of conducting policies of extreme subtlety, but the net result of the past week must be to strengthen Mr Arafat's position substantially.

The second message seems to say: Palestinians cannot count on Syria to give them the slightest practical assistance. They are on their own. They must reach what terms they can with Israel. And although that may prove to be very sensible advice it is contrary to everything Mr Assad has told them in the past. It is his opponents in the Middle East power struggle, King Hussein and President Mubarak, who have been advocating an accommodation with Israel. Mr Arafat has gone along with that suggestion as far as the political divisions within the PLO have allowed. His agreement with King Hussein on the outline of a federation between Jordan and a future Palestinian state led to denunciations from the radical groups looking to Damascus and within his own Fatah organisation. But what are those denunciations worth when Mr Assad can act with such apparently cynical disregard of Palestinian interests?

It looks as though the gaping hole at the centre of the rejectionist argument all these years has finally been exposed. In it there is no policy for Palestine, only the senseless lip-service to a totally unrealistic ambition: the dismemberment or destruction of Israel. It is time the rejectionists' bluff was called. It was not expected to be Mr Assad who called it. Perhaps his rejectionism has been tactical all along, a mere means for securing allies in the other regional battles in which he is engaged. Either way the Palestinians living on the West Bank have long had his measure, and though they too may wistfully regret the end of the great crusade they have long known that it would not be accomplished in their lifetimes.

The logical outcome (which is not to say it will happen without further torment) is for the weakened PLO, though under a strengthened Arafat, formally to accept UN resolutions 242 and 338 which recognise the State of Israel. They can then ask to see the colour of President Reagan's money. It was he who proposed the Jordan-Palestine federation. It is he, if anyone, who can put pressure on Israel to reverse its rejection of that plan: and US interests would require him to do so if the PLO had made the concessions required. Mr Assad has inadvertently posed the simple question: if that option is not attractive to Palestinians, what alternative do they suggest?

Getting macho over Draco

For a man who's been dead these 2,500 years the Athenian lawgiver Draco has been remarkably successful over the past few days in barging his way into the headlines. Arthur Scargill says Ian MacGregor is being "draconian" when he shouldn't be. A Commons Select Committee says the drugs laws ought to be "draconian" but they aren't. The image of Draco that comes down across the centuries, in other words, is invariably that of your thoroughgoing professional hard man; the Caspar Weinberger, one might say, of Athenian jurisprudence.

This was not always so. It used to be held by some, on the basis of a text of Aristotle, that Draco was also in his own way something of a Bennite reformer, extending the franchise (though only to those able to afford armour) and ordering that magistrates and councillors should be chosen by lot.

That text, sadly, is now regarded as spurious. We are left simply with Draco the codifier of Athenian law. That, certainly, was a reforming act, since it gave the beleaguered middle-class citizen something solid and incontrovertible to turn to, instead of leaving him, as before, at the mercy of marauding aristocrats who defined the law as whatever they wanted it to be. Draco also made the law uniform by decreeing that a single punishment should serve in the great majority of cases. The only trouble was that this punishment was death. According to Plutarch: "Even those convicted of idleness were executed, and those who stole fruit or vegetables suffered the same punishment as sacrilege or murder." Someone once had the temerity to ask Draco why this should be so. The minor offences, the sage replied, seemed to him to deserve execution. As for major ones, he had been unable to find any heavier punishment to impose.

The whole Draconian code was subsequently swept away by Solon, except for the distinction which Draco had drawn between deliberate and involuntary acts of murder. No other society has ever quite revived it, though as a result of these disclosures an early day motion advocating immediate action on parallel lines may well be tabled when Parliament resumes by someone like Mr Peter Bruinvels. Our records of Draco's life are extremely sketchy, and we have no way of knowing whether he was ever called upon to deal with a miners' strike. Mr MacGregor's reported comment when our own strike ended — "people are now discovering the price of insubordination and insurrection and boy are we going to make it stick" — sounds very much like the kind of language Draco liked to hear, though the Athenian would probably have found the penalties ordered by the NCB regrettably effete.

On one point, however, we can be quite categorical. Whatever Mr Jimmy Greaves might say, Kevin Moran would certainly have got his marching orders at Wembley if Draco had been refereeing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The shame and the pity of our unfulfilled talent

Dear Sir, — How nauseating was Terry Coleman's patronising and disparaging article about Kim Blake (May 22), who had the temerity to express anger that she had not found a decent job since graduating in 1982. Paradoxically, while ostensibly allowing her a platform to express her views — "She has the usual views on racism, South Africa, the harassment of gay pornography and the Bomb" — he managed to suggest, by his lack of real sympathy for her plight and that of many, many more in this unfortunate country, that she was politically naive and that many of her arguments were untenable.

The truth of her position has more to do with opportunities missed, the unfulfilled normalities experienced by earlier generations, stereotyping by the likes of Terry Coleman, the lack of any chance to carve an identity, to take control. The article left a great deal unsaid. Coleman said he went to Sheffield "to attempt to gain an understanding of the state of mind of one of the hundreds of thousands of people who have left school or university and never had a proper job." He failed.
D. McCarthy,
13 Helix Gardens,
London SW2.

Sir, — Although carefully stating that his profile of unemployed graduate Kim Blake is "not typical of anything" Terry Coleman's superciliious presentation of the piece falls little short of being yet another "Who are the dole scroungers?" article.

Ms Blake is presented to us as a rather silly person who cannot face up to the harsh reality of life. Yet I wonder if her opinions, presented in a less derided form, might seem more convincing.

For instance, it is most certainly the case that employment opportunities for female graduates are significantly more restricted than those of their male counterparts in the best of economic climates. In this respect Ms Blake has a perfect grasp on reality.

As for the State "owing her a living" it is very much a case, as she says, of "getting on to socialism." The free market system allows the wastage of thousands of able and talented people in its necessary pool of unemployment. It is quite right that the unemployed should feel no sense of shame in claiming their meagre allowance from the State. It is the State, under the present government policies, that is responsible for that wastage.

This article was the sort of pernicious myth-mongering which might look not at all out of place in the Daily Mail or Express. Sadly the unemployed are not safe from stigmatisation even in your pages. — Yours
David Harper,
Oxford Unemployed Workers' and Claimants' Union,
44b Princes Street,
Oxford.

Sir,—I read the article on unemployed graduate Kim Blake (Guardian Women, May 22) with interest. I am also an unemployed graduate and had received that morning another rejected application.

When I graduated in 1984 with an honours degree in history, I thought that finding a job would not be difficult. I wanted to work in a library for a couple of years so I could then study for a Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship. But it appeared that I was over qualified to work as a library assistant.

I was told at the Job Centre that I would not find any suitable jobs there. I looked at other careers but found I was trapped between being too highly qualified and having no experience.

I, like Kim Blake, had also been taught that if I worked hard, I would get a good job. If I did not find one then it must be my own fault. I have also found that other people believe if you have a degree and no job, it must be your own fault.

The feeling of guilt is overwhelming and you soon avoid people, rather than have to explain why you are unemployed.

Unemployment is something you cannot understand unless you have suffered it with the feeling of rejection and the lack of hope for the future.

When will the sacrifice being made by the unemployed be recognised, and will it be too late?—Yours
F. C. Williams,
294 West Way,
Broadstone,
Dorset.

Sir, — In June 1984 I graduated from Trent Polytechnic with a 2:1 BA Humanities degree. In the last eleven months I have received one interview, and enough letters of rejection to wallpaper my bedroom (and on £51.10 a fortnight, it's about all the decoration I can afford).

It was with interest, then, that I read Terry Coleman's interview with Kim Blake. Unlike Ms Blake I have not given up the search for full-time employment, and have hopes (perhaps forlorn) of a job in the near future. In common with her, however, I have come to judge myself (and I hope others) not in terms of the job I do (by which standards, of course, I am a complete dead loss and burden to society), but on more personal, less ephemeral criteria. If this, in Mr Coleman's view, brands me as a spiritual Yuppy, I suppose I'll just have to live with it.

I expect that even among the charitable, liberal minded readers of the Guardian there will be those who will view this letter, and its writer, as just another moaner with a Mickey Mouse degree. They are entitled to that view, but in my opinion are a long way from being accurate. My present circumstances do not surprise me in the slightest. Coming as I do from an area of industrial decline I have seen many friends and acquaintances made redundant, or in some cases be unable to find work on leaving school. I saw no reason why, irrespective of academic qualifications, I should be immune from this process on graduation.

Having said this I have every sympathy with those like Kim Blake, who have gone through the education system fuelled by the belief that their hard work would be rewarded with meaningful employment.

I do not believe that society owes me, or anyone else, a living. Nor am I claiming that the state should be the provider of individual happiness. What I will say, though, is that a society facing the problems we do in Britain can surely find a better use for four million unemployed graduates or otherwise, than to let them simply lie idle as a counter to rising inflation. — Yours
Peter Dunkley,
14 Albion Road,
Chesterfield.

Sir,—Perhaps in future Terry Coleman would do better to interview the "public" figures who, he says, reveal so much more than merely "private" people. His venture into the unchartered territory of private life in 1980's Britain not only fails to reveal any social truths; it manages, instead, to give a little lease of life to some of the more objectionable myths about unemployment and the young.

Kim Blake earned the dubious honour of coming under Mr Coleman's careful scrutiny by having written to the Guardian to the effect that she had despaired of the work ethic and by referring to the "class war," which Mr Coleman seems to regard as something so non-existent and heretical that it must not even be mentioned, for fear of conjuring it into being.

The point is that in taking on and wiping the floor with Ms Blake, Terry Coleman was hardly rising to the challenge of dealing seriously with the argument of the thousands of bitterly disillusioned young people who have come to see politicians' promises for the vacuous rhetoric that they are.

As portrayed by Terry Coleman (accurately or otherwise, this "private person" appears self-indulgent, pretentious and prone to trite and idealistic political notions about the state "owing" people something (shame!) which are, indeed, as fickle as they are without a material basis.

I look forward to the day when features will appear on some of the other hundreds of thousands of unemployed young people who, unlike Kim Blake, have in many cases a very clear and sound understanding of the class war which is being waged against them. Likewise many, perhaps most, of the young unemployed are now rightly cynical about the (Labourite) idea of the benevolent state as the avuncular answer to their problems.—Yours faithfully,
Clifford Slapper,
PPC, Socialist Party of Great Britain,
Islington South & Finsbury,
London N1.

Sir, — Please thank Mr Terry Coleman for demolishing what little confidence and self-respect my daughter, Kim Blake, still has. — Yours faithfully,
(Mrs) Margot Blake,
Totnes, Devon.

Labour's stock and shares

Sir,—John Large (Letters, May 18) complains that he has been excluded from a parliamentary shortlist because he's a man.

I have no idea whether his gender or his personal qualifications were the cause of his rejection. However, his *individual* failure does not bear comparison with the institutional discrimination practised against women by the Labour Party

Labour women have for more than 80 years been excluded from Parliament by an unwritten "rule" in the party's constitution which ensures that shortlists for most safe Labour seats consist only of men.

So far Labour has selected 90 candidates for its "safest" seats. Of these, 82 are men and only eight are women. Of the eight women, four are sitting MPs, two are ex-MPs, and one is a Euro-MP. This means that so far we have a potential net gain of three women to add to our abysmally low stock of 11 women in Westminster.

Mr Large can rest assured that his case is the exception that proves the rule. Thousands of Labour Party activists—backed by the national Executive Committee — maintain a system that discriminates blatantly
Ann Pettifer,
National Organiser, Labour Women's Action Committee,
London SW4.

Mixed grill

Sir, — Sometimes I think my world is falling apart but then I read your report on hospital cockroaches (May 24) and I know England is safe in their hands. How deeply reassuring to know that cockroaches in chicken stew are harmless as long as they are cooked properly.

No doubt the Health Minister will form a study group to investigate the protein content. This is what Lawson and Thatcher have been waiting for — a self-sufficient NHS providing its own "in-farming" produce for the consumption of both patients and staff. The mind boggles. — Yours sincerely,
Aubrey Bramson,
Hatch End,
Middlesex.

When care is the only yardstick left

Sir,—It was clever of you to put the contributions of Tony Benn and Tony Baldry on the same Agenda (May 24), thereby neatly illustrating the complete lack of ideas across the British political spectrum, for coping with the economic crisis facing the country.

From the "crisis of capitalism" to the bleating about the need for competitiveness, there is no indication that any political party, or individual politician, has the remotest idea how to create several hundred thousand — let alone 3½ million — lasting, worthwhile, well-paid jobs in regions where they are required.

All talk about high technology plants (which may in the long term be net job destroyers) and funding individual entrepreneurs is simply humbug — although worthwhile on its own terms — given the scale of the problem.

Given that millions of unemployed people will be with us for the foreseeable political future, ie the next two elections, the choice that the electorate faces is between those who seem genuinely *concerned about this situation* and those who continue to talk in terms of "unfortunateness" "necessity" and "the lack of any alternative."

This is where the left does rather better than others. It has no real ideas — nor does the centre or the right — but it does care about poor people and people who have no jobs and no hope. There are now indications that the voting public are beginning to tire of uncaring government. The yardstick of "*caring*" *may not seem much* on which to base a choice about the future leadership of the country, but with the intellectual talent at our disposal in the present political system, it's all we've got.—
Sincerely,
J. P. Stern,
157 Stapleton Hall Road,
London N4.

The kids have it figured

Sir,—I read with considerable concern David Hearst's report (May 15) about the number of youngsters leaving the Youth Training Scheme, which included another dose of negative criticism by Youthaid.

Whilst it may be true that one third of young people joining the Youth Training Scheme during its second year left early, many of these youngsters will in fact have obtained a job or moved into further education or training. Some 60 per cent of youngsters leaving the scheme, including those leaving early, are going into employment, and when you include those entering courses of further education and other training the figure rises to about two thirds. Mr Hearst admits as much in his final paragraph—after the headline talks of a "drop-out rate of one third." These are hardly the figures of an unsuccessful scheme.

Despite carping from Youthaid, the Youth Training Scheme remains popular with youngsters and this popularity is growing. In 1983-4 just over 370,000 youngsters joined the scheme; by 1984-5 the figure had risen to nearly 390,000. With some 270,000 young people currently in training there is no doubt that youngsters recognise the benefits of the scheme, even if Youthaid — for reasons best known to themselves — do not. — Yours,
George Walden,
House of Commons.

Our world in their hands

Sir, — The normalisation of Soviet-American relations is of vast international significance. The world's political situation will largely depend on the outcome of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The second round begins in late May. The Soviet Union is ready to improve and normalise these relations. But this must be done through specific actions rather than verbal declarations.

The USSR and the US reached a clear-cut agreement on the subject and aims of the talks before they started. The sides agreed to consider and solve in a package the questions of preventing an arms race in space, and stopping such a race on earth.

If the delegations have begun the talks on the reduction of weapons, they ought at least refrain from increasing them. Therefore Moscow has proposed that both powers should impose a reciprocal and comprehensive moratorium on the development and deployment of nuclear and space weapons pending the entire period of the talks.

What is the US response to this proposal? The recent conversation between Andrei Gromyko and George Shultz in Vienna gave no grounds to believe in any US readiness to take practical action to limit the arms race.

Improvement of relations and development of business-like cooperation are unthinkable without an atmosphere of mutual trust. There is no indication that the US leaders are willing to work in this direction.

In his Strasbourg speech on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism, President Reagan made it clear that the US intends to pursue a tough policy.

The US President's "initiatives" on easing tensions in relations with the USSR do not solve the main issues. They concern steps of second-rate importance such as the exchange of observers at military exercises and installations, contacts between the military and the establishment of a permanent military communications line.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov has repeatedly stressed that the USSR sincerely strives for their return to normal. The Soviet Union does not believe that the current tensions are explained by some fatal clash between the national interests of the two countries.

The peoples of the USSR and the US can gain much from the development of co-operation. Practice has shown that Soviet-American cooperation is quite possible.

Moscow believes that it is the political will of the leaders of the two states which is necessary for a real improvement in our relations. There is such a will on the Soviet side. The Soviet Union hopes that the United States will eventually display it, too. — Yours sincerely,
Vladimir Katin,
Novosti Press Agency,
4 Zubovsky Boulevard,
Moscow, USSR.

Miscellany at large

Sir,—You quote (May 24) Robert Corbett, MP, describing progression from marijuana to harder drugs as "equivalent to switching from shandy to whisky." This is plainly untrue—shandy and whisky both contain the same drug—and is an example of the continued misrepresentation of marijuana by those who have never tried it and who lump it with harder drugs solely because they are all illegal.

The truth is that to describe marijuana as leading on to harder drugs is as *ridiculous* as saying that alcohol leads on to cigarettes, or vice versa; they are as different as chalk and cheese.

However, I accept that the social milieu in which marijuana is frequently used is conducive to further experimentation. This, though, is due not to the marijuana but to the atmosphere of risk, daring, and bravado that accompanies its legal status.

The fruitlessness of an attempt to eliminate a drug that is truly popular was demonstrated by American prohibition. That is not to *say that we should ignore* the problem of drug abuse. But making the decisions should be people who know what they are talking about, not people pandering to an electorate perceived as calling for a strengthening of law and order.—Yours,
George Howard,
London SE8.

Sir,—Never mind how many Terries are extant: it's the monstrous regiment of Wallies we should be worrying about.—Yours faithfully,
John White,
Folkestone, Kent.

A COUNTRY DIARY

THE LAKE DISTRICT: It was one of those hazy, lifeless days when the high fells *might have been no more* than palely-painted scenery in vague, washed-out colours like a Chinese picture without sculpturing or depth. There were no features, no crags, screes or fellsides, just the familiar shapes, with the nearer ranges like Causey Pike and Maiden Moor an indeterminate grey, Grasmoor and the Buttermere fells with a bit of blue in them and Pillar and the Gables an entirely light blue wash. Walking the Robinson-Hindscarth — Dale Head round seemed, for a change, curiously unrewarding — no sunshine, no wind, no shadows, almost a walk through flat, cardboard scenery. No cloud or mist but nothing to see except well-remembered outlines. Back down in lovely Newlands and closer to the scenery there seemed more to admire — the tiny reservoir in Little *Dale, caught below dark* crags, that always looks the perfect mountain pool, and the green, zig-zag tracks among the long-disused mines, where, in the sixteenth century, men toiled in their hundreds for the riches of copper, silver and even a little gold. It is difficult to believe that this most peaceful dale, *still completely un*spoiled by the scars of tourism, was once one of the most industrialised parts of the north of England, loud with the clamour of a dozen rich and active mines. Today, the mines, long-since grown over and part of the scenery, have to be sought out and the only sound in the dale the other day was the call of a cuckoo high in the crags, the only movement in the landscape a distant, creeping tractor in a tilted field.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN

The pitfalls in a beef stroganoff theory of the universe

Geoffrey Taylor

A NEW range of cook books has started to appear, not ethnic this time but vegetarian. They are designed to put people off their food. They differ from older books of the kind in not seeking to imitate meat. They are there to cover the gastronomic flank of the animal rights movement.

To read these books is to remember that the old regime has been good while it lasted. The kormah kambing from North Sumatra, the Kurdish mountain delicacy of yoghourt and lamb aromatised with fenugreek: no dish from a distant culture is any longer *strange* to the national palate. But the trend is changing, as trends do, and we are entering harsher culinary times.

In so far as they are cook books at all and not manuals of ethical instruction those of the new variety follow a *regular pattern. They begin* by evoking the charnel-house with its entrails, blood, and mangled remains. They proceed through a list of hormones, and antibiotics which make their way into the escalopes.

Then, having launched this *twin-track assault on the* reader through emotion and fear, they call attention to the versatile aduki bean, the green lentil, and the fennel bulb. Add a few herbs, a very large quantity of mushrooms, and a topping of raclette cheese. There is not only one's supper but, give or take a cashew nut, the menu for the rest of one's life.

Other species of animal can now be allowed to live their lives as God or nature intended and everyone will feel healthier and more ethical as a result. Less cholesterol, no cruelty, and everyone up to and including the mice in the pantry doing his or her own thing.

What must first be said about the new wave of vegetarianism is that it confronts animal rights head on. Hunt saboteurs and anti-vivisectionists confront them only obliquely. For if animals are abused then the biggest abuse in not in chasing them or painting them with trial cosmetics. It is in sitting down to eat them.

The difficulty is to know whether this outpouring of concern for animals is something to be taken notice of or simply the masochistic flailings of a few overwrought consciences. Is it not enough to be anti-racist, anti-sexist, and anti-ageist? Apparently not. The new vice of speciesism has been exposed. We exploit the fellow-inhabitants of the planet. Boeuf stroganoff is not simply a toothsome repast. It is a crime against the biosphere.

In stricty theory, to which few apparently conform, cheese and milk are not acceptable in this dispensation. Milk requires a cow to calve, and the offspring, if male, will be sent away and ground into a hamburger. Cheese needs rennet to set it, and that comes from the organs of a beast. There is no resting place in logic between carniverousness and total abstention. Dilemmas begin to appear, and indeed they come as a comfort. Where there are dilemmas we are at least on familiar ground.

Some inteHectual heavyweights have lately been entering the lists. They do not necessarily answer the first question, which is whether we don't have enough moral problems to be going on without bringing in another. For if the contributors to the recent In Defence of Animals (Blackwood, £4.95) are only nearly right this is a problem on the scale of slavery. "The central, official intellectual tradition of our culture," writes Mary Midgley in by far the least pedagogic of the contributions, "never expected to be forced to redefine its crude, extreme, unshaded dichotomy between man and beast." Indeed no, and maybe it is not yet ready to start.

Most people would assume that animals should be treated kindly but that is a sentiment to invite bodily harm from an animal liberationist. It is presumptuous, in his view, to take decisions about them at all. Again, most people would say if they thought about the matter (and conspicuously they don't) that it is wrong to fell the Amazonian jungles simply to ranch more cattle, which then turn up packaged and sanitised in the junk food market. But if stripping the jungle is the most efficient way to produce more meat, and we all eat meat, then can we complain?

Two worries linger if one ploughs dutifully through the animal rights literature. One is that moralists have seized on meat eating much as the National Coal Board seized on the Vale of Belvoir: it is a whole new seam of moral turpitude waiting to be mined. If we all ate only vegetables and stopped feeding barley to beef there would, according to a contributor to the animal rights book, be enough grain to feed every belly in Africa. A highly suspect statistic, just as the future of mankind would be highly suspect if wolves, snakes, and mosquitoes were allowed to have their ecological way.

The second worry is perhaps not a worry at all so much as an overdue acknowledgment of where one small truth lies. Assuming the arguments for animal rights stand up then they are of fairly recent exposition. (Verse 26 of Genesis gave Western man dominion over the beasts.) Even if a majority came to agree with the liberationists, what platform would that give us to condemn as we do the failings of past generations or of other societies today? Not all of us are budding Wilberforces, stating to the dismay of one generation what is the received wisdom of the next.

It will be pleasant, of course, if politicians uttering moral certitudes today are looked on by future generations as the equals of the Mississippi slave-owners. But that is unlikely to happen. By then some new and unsuspected crisis of conscience will have arisen.

In the meantime it is sad to have to think and write about the subject in a vein of irritability. Perhaps that is what comes of not eating meat for a couple of months.

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The smouldering volcano among the Unionist anthills

COMMENTARY
Ian Aitken

SOME years ago when the Rt Hon Enoch Powell was conducting a speaking tour round the southern counties of England, the local police felt it necessary to detail a detective to look after the great man's person. Needless to say, they were not guarding him against attack by the notoriously Tory inhabitants of the area. It was the IRA they were worried about.

Like many policemen, the detective was a passionate admirer of Mr Powell, and when the tour was over he asked his charge to write some message on a dinner menu as a memento. Courteous as ever, Mr Powell took the piece of card, wrote copiously, and handed it back.

What the puzzled constable took to be extremely bad handwriting was in fact a lengthy passage in ancient Greek. Seeing his surprise, the ever helpful Mr Powell said: "Should any of your colleagues question the authenticity of this, you must point out to them that it is Attic, not Classical, Greek."

The story is probably too good to be true, but it neatly illustrates the abiding enigma of the Powell phenomenom. The puzzle is how such a fastidious, scholarly, and supremely intellectual politician has managed to combine these qualities with an amazing talent for populism, not to say demagogy.

For the extraordinary thing about Mr Powell's many political campaigns, both as a Tory and as an Ulster Unionist, is not that they have largely failed to produce the practical results he presumably intended. It is that they have provided him with an enthusiastic, even fanatical, following among the kind of people who probably cannot understand three-quarters of what he says — and would not agree with much of it if they did.

In spite of this following, however, Mr Powell's career has mostly been marked by failure. To be sure, he claims that his defection from the Conservative Party and his subsequent advice to the electors to vote Labour in February, 1974, was the crucial factor in bringing down Ted Heath and putting Harold Wilson back into Downing Street. But the move which was intended to get Britain out of the Common Market, did not achieve that ultimate objective.

Now Mr Powell smoulders on the third Opposition bench below the gangway, a towering volcano among the political anthills of the Official Unionist Party. Though his tongue is as eloquent as ever, his oratory no longer empties the tea rooms or fills the deserted benches. His solitary constitutional achievement is the sheer number of his fellow Ulster MPs who now sit at Westminster—the electoral quid pro quo which he extracted from Mr Michael Foot in return for delivering Unionist support for the Callaghan government.

But Mr Powell, who will be 73 next month, has not fuelled his remarkable political passions by brooding on past failures. And all of a sudden it looks as if he may be about to crown his career with two political successes in widely different fields.

The first—and also the less momentous—of these involves his private member's bill to outlaw medical experiments on test-tube human foetuses. Thanks to some highly imaginative tactical planning, it now looks as if a bill, which seemed only last week to be doomed to oblivion for lack of parliamentary time, may get its chance to reach the statute book.

The ploy, which involves a unique procedural move to secure a direct Commons majority for returning the bill to the floor of the House, officially stands in the name of an obscure Tory backbencher. But everyone knows it is the work of Mr Powell, even if it bears the formal signature of Mr Andrew Bowden, Brighton Kemptown's anti-abortion campaigner.

There is no doubt that a substantial majority of MPs voted for Mr Powell's bill before it was talked out, and the odds, therefore, are that he will secure a majority for bringing it back when Mr Bowden's motion is debated on a free vote next Friday week. The fate of the bill will then become a simple test of physical stamina between its supporters and its opponents, as MPs filibuster through scores of amendments during an entire weekend, night and day.

That in itself would be unprecedented. But the situation created by Mr Powell could overturn the entire system governing private members' business in the Commons. If the Bowden/Powell motion is carried, it will shatter long established Parliamentary rules—rules under which the order of precedence for MPs' bills is immutably established by a kind of Parliamenteary bingo game known politely as a ballot Order wil be replaced by chaos.

But the true irony of all this uproar is the undeniable fact that, if Mr Powell wins, he will have done so largely on the votes (not to mention the propagandist support) of the Roman Catholic Church. And that, you will admit, is a pretty clever trick for so eloquent an enemy of the Papists. It might even win him a few badly-needed Catholic votes in marginal South Down.

Such a victory, however, would represent a rather minor triumph for a politician of Mr Powell's pretensions. He has not spent 40 years in active political life for a footnote in the history books, even if it also rates a page or two in Erskine-May, the standard work on Parliamentary procedure.

He may have failed to retain India as the jewel in the Imperial crown, failed to keep the blacks out of Britain, and failed to keep Britain out of Europe. But Mr Powell retains one final ambition—to keep Ulster out of the Irish Republic.

Although his departure to Northern Ireland after his withdrawal from the Conservative Party was simple political expediency (he needed a seat, after all), his determination to maintain the union of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is nevertheless all of a piece with his basic nationalistic beliefs. And it is these beliefs which are the foundation of his popular following.

Mr Powell is well aware—more aware, perhaps, than any other backbench MP—that the current discussions between the Thatcher Government and Dublin represent the first serious Anglo-Irish bid to end the status quo since partition nearly 70 years ago. If the talks are not aimed at an immediate move towards a united Ireland, he knows they are designed to bring about a radical change in the union, at least as he and a million Ulstermen understand it.

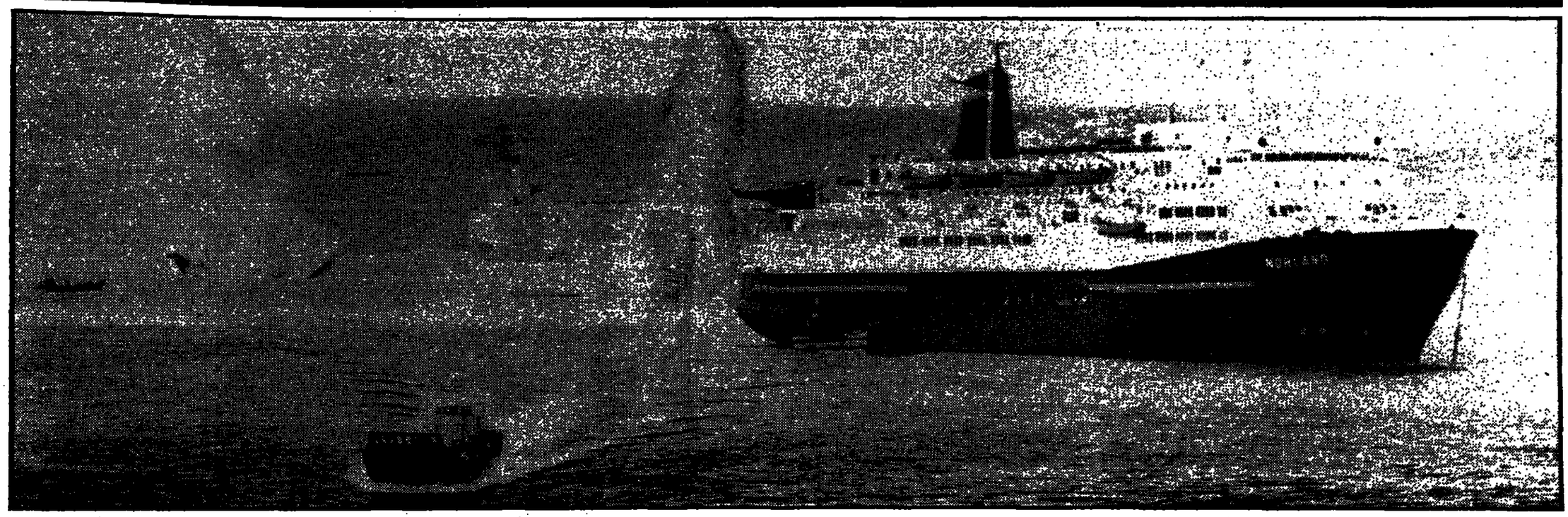
He appreciates that Mrs Thatcher—a fundamentalist politician with economic views very similar to his own—is the first British prime minister since Lloyd George with the ruthlessness needed to dump the unionists and cut through the labyrinth of Irish politics. And he also knows that Dr FitzGerald is the first Taoiseach since independence with the breadth of vision to abandon myth and go for reality.

Mr Powell knows that this is a potent combination of forces, and if it is allowed to go ahead unhindered, it has a real chance of producing a formula which will rob the Unionists of their dominant influence in the Six Counties. And that is why he sees his final challenge as the frustration of that aim.

The deal being discussed between Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald involves a massive degree of so-called "cross-border cooperation," all of it anathema to Mr Powell. It probably includes a special court consisting of two United Kingdom judges and one Irish judge, to deal with IRA terrorism. It could also lead to the release of many hundreds of young IRA prisoners on both sides of the border, in a bid to undermine the basis of terrorism.

But there is already talk of an approaching breakdown in these talks—one which would certainly be fatal to the survival of Mr FitzGerald as the head of the Fianna Gael coalition, even if it would not threaten Mrs Thatcher. Any imaginable successor to Dr FitzGerald would inevitably have to pull out of the search for a realistic deal and return to the traditional but unattainable demand for a united Ireland.

The suspicion is that Mr Powell will turn out to have had a major share in the event, should the breakdown occur. More worrying is the belief in some circles that his ally in seeking to scupper the talks is a senior minister close to Mrs Thatcher herself. Who else but Mr Ian Gow, described as Minister of Housing.



The Norland in the thick of the Falklands fighting

Three years ago Bert Slater, right, was electrician on the North Sea ferry Norland. Then the ship was sent to the Falklands. His wife Patricia, below, recalls the most horrific weeks of her life

Target ship, so big, so black oh, so vulnerable

Patricia Slater with Fiona and Jamie

THESE ARE the thoughts and fears of a perfectly ordinary housewife who finds herself with her husband on his way to war. They are not eloquently written, and even now, after I have read and heard al the accounts, they are still rather blurred. But that's how it all happened. Confusion was with me constantly. It was the most horrific time of my life.

The telephone rang at 8.30 am on Saturday April 17, 1982. We had only returned from a week's holiday the evening before. "Hello," I said bright and breezily, but the tone of voice of Jim, second engineer of the Norland, soon disposed of that mood. "Just get Bert," he said. "Pat, everything will be all right."

We had been expecting the call all the time we had been away. Bert had listened to every broadcast, ringing home to see if there were any messages. He had known of course that the Norland would be requisitioned. We had been on it during that weekend when the news of the formation of the Task Force had been announced. The talk then in the officers mess was about how soon the Norland would be called if things went wrong down there. I didn't think for a moment that we would become involved at all.

Bert has been the electrician on the Norland since she was brought into service in 1974. He had spent quite a few months working on the electrical drawings in Bremerhaven before bringing her to Hull to take on her first fare-paying passengers. Being with her from the beginning, she was part of him in a way. I do not honestly think that he could have not gone with her, even given the choice. He rang me at lunch time. "Better pack me a bag, Trish." I tried to ask him what was happening, but could not say.

We have three children at home. Duncan aged 19, Fiona 11, and Jamie almost 9. Our other two children were married and had homes of their own. Both came round as soon as they heard the news. "Shall I go out and buy him a St Christopher," one said, "or do you want to give him yours?" I had already decided to give him mine.

When Bert came home that evening he just took me in his arms and held me very tight, not saying anything at all. I did think of asking him not to go. I had an idea that the situation down there could very easily escalate, but I bit my tongue and kept quiet.

They started work on the ship right away, converting her. Instead of carrying holiday-makers to and from the Continent, she was to carry soldiers and tools of war. Her decks had to be reinforced to carry two helicopter pads, one of which was directly over Bert's cabin.

I had a shock when I went on board three days later and saw all the changes. It did not seem the same ship but the change in the crew shook me more. Were these the same jolly bunch of men that I had known for years? They seemed to think that they were only going to go as far as Ascension Island, but if this was so why had the ship been so altered? One said that he thought they were going all the way to the Falklands, but added that it would all be over by the time they got there. Bert kept saying that "I promise we'll be back in a few weeks' time," he said. His eyes told a different story.

On the morning of Wednesday, April 21, he did not leave early. Instead he took the children to school and stood watching them walk across the playground. There were tears in his eyes as Fiona and Jamie walked away and into their classrooms. I knew then that it was the day that the Norland would sail.

I managed to get on board for a short while, but soon we had to leave. The dockside was crowded with people cheering and waving flags. It was heartbreaking standing there, watching the world's largest passenger ferry prepare to cast off and leave for war, feeling so sad and lonely in the midst of that large crowd and yet so proud. As Bert waved from the high deck I thought I would never feel greater pain as then. It was as nothing compared to what was to follow.

The ship now had a couple of days in Portsmouth with even more work being done to her. We watched the television news, but the Norland was only on for a moment—at least we saw it, though. All the other ships had great send-offs and television coverage, but hardly a mention for the Norland, perhaps because of the troops she was carrying, 2 Para. Now what were they doing on a merchant ship? Why were they not on a naval ship with sailors that are trained and have the proper equipment for going into war zones? It was all very confusing.

The day the Sheffield was hit was a great shock. My God, they really do mean to have a war. It was so frightening listening to the announcement. My heart bled for the Royal Navy wives. Dear God, please let this be our first and last ship to be hit. What torment for those women down in Portsmouth. If only I could say to one of them, I'm sorry I felt so guilty because I had actually thought to myself "Thank God it is a Royal Navy ship and not mine" when the announcement came on television. I tell myself that it's a thought hundreds of women had. Even other Royal Navy wives, with their men on other ships, had similar thoughts.

The Hull Daily Mail comes on the streets early in the afternoon, and the headlines were huge "We go in—but 21 die." No mention of the Norland or 2 Para, it just said Task Force troops. I got the bus to go home but everyone was talking about the headlines. "If the Norland's there, God help her. What a target she'd make for the Argies." I wanted to shout at them "shut up you idiots, don't you know Bert's there."

Later on that evening, at twenty past eight, a news flash came on the television. Five ships in San Carlos—one sunk and others hit. 2 Para were the first to land. I think my heart stopped beating, I felt so cold. So that explained my strange feelings, for all this must have happened early Friday morning or perhaps even Thursday night. I believe Bert's love reached over the 8,000 miles.

Later we heard on the television and radio that 2 Para were ashore and that the Norland was in there amidst it all. You could hear the planes and bombs exploding and even gunfire. Common sense told you that the Norland would be an easy target. She's so high in the water and has no defensive armament like the Royal Navy ships. We had the television on until close down, then the radio on, to make sure we did not miss anything. We had two radios on different stations. We even rang Duncan and asked him to listen to the other stations and keep us informed. We just dare not miss one iota of news.

Even with all the numbers the Ministry of Defence had given out, there was still no news, I kept thinking what someone had told me earlier in the evening. No news is good news.

Oh God, how can this be happening? It must be a nightmare. Please let me wake up. Surely with all this love and all these prayers Bert will be all right, safe from the endless stream of Argentine planes. Are the islands worth all this? I personally would say. "No, it's not worth one life, be it ours or theirs," but reality tells you we must defend British soil. I know how I feel with my husband suddenly in a war, but how is it for the Navy wives? Are they able to cope with all this? Had they expected it to go this far? I had thought it could get rough when the Norland left Hull, but certainly not as bad as this. I don't believe anyone, even the politicians, thought it would ever reach this stage.

We managed to get hold of a super chappie down in Portsmouth, and even though it must have been hectic down there he still took time to give you what comfort he could over the telephone. He said the Norland was safe and no one was hurt on board.

I bet no one connected with the Task Force slept that night. In the morning Portsmouth told us that the Norland was back with the main Task Force in relative safety, so the torment was eased a little. If only it was so for the rest of the Task Force wives. Try as I can I cannot remember the next couple of days. There was more news of ships and men being lost, and people back here are complaining about the weather. It puzzles me how things seem so normal to some people.

Then 2 Para took Goose Green and we felt so proud since the Norland had taken them in. Perhaps now that things are going our way the rest of the Argentine forces will give up.

After the news of the Sheffield being sunk, the children left out praying for the Argentine soldiers. Perhaps I did wrong, but I didn't point out to them that they should include them.

Margaret Thatcher, in all her wisdom, gave a speech. "The older generation," she said, "and generations before them, have made sacrifices so that we could be free. Today it falls on us to bear the same responsibility. We know the reality of war, we know its hazards and its dangers," and so on. I am not one for swearing, but to hell with that idea. I am not prepared to make my husband a sacrifice and neither is any other wife. I think this war will be a monument to the stupidity of an Argentine general and an English prime minister who could not face the fact that saving lives should come before saving face in the political world. Why do politicians and suchlike hold lives so cheaply?

About three weeks after May 21, we saw the first filmed reports of the San Carlos landings. And there she was, the Norland, smack in the middle of it all, looking so big, so black and oh so vulnerable. What a target she made in the bright sunshine, she rides so high in the water. One consolation was that she was comparatively safe from torpedoes. It was the rockets that frightened us, especially the Exocet. The Argentine Pucaras were screaming across the skyline dropping their lethal bombs and firing their rockets. Anything like that is horrific, but it was more so because one of their targets was the Norland, and Bert was on board.

How did we ever get this far into a war. It had been bad enough when we heard the radio accounts back in May, but to actually see it, was a different story entirely, especially in your own living room. My God, that was dreadful. A school teacher friend said it was better not to watch television at all. He knew it was hard not to turn the set on, but it was better for the wives and others involved not to see what was happening to their loved ones. I tried it, but I think it was much worse. When the Antelope was hit and still managed to stay afloat with the unexploded bombs on her, it seemed like a miracle, but then, as everyone feared, the tough little ship blew up and she was gone.

All the survivors were transported onto the Norland and in our ignorance I thought she might just bring them back home but no, they were transferred onto a proper hospital ship, but not before they had been reclothed. They only had the clothes they were wearing when they evacuated the ship so all those extra clothes I had packed for Bert had come in very useful after all.

In June, the Norland took on a new role. She became a prisoner-of-war ship, taking Argentine prisoners from Goose Green. What will the Ministry of Defence use our beautiful ship for next? From a North Sea ferry they had turned her into a troop ship, a battle ship, and even a landing craft. Now she was a prisoner-of-war ship, and surely, with POW painted all over her, she would be much safer. When we saw the films on television of her in Montevideo she was beautiful to see, not quite so spick and span as she usually is, but she certainly looked good. I videod all the news items and played them over and over again.

The disaster at Fitzroy was appalling. An awful lot of men died or were injured and the War Office did not help matters by keeping the actual numbers and details from us. I had been told that the Norland was not involved, but even so the doubts were still there. The poor wives with men on the Sir Galahad and Sir Tristran, the horror and torment they must be going through. How will they ever tell their children that daddy is not coming home, he died in the Falklands? Up to a few weeks ago most children did not know where the Falklands were. Fiona and Jamie most certainly had no idea. Come to think of it many grown ups did not know either.

The scenes on television were harrowing. Although so horrific it made one think they are lucky, at least they are alive. But my God the pain they must be in. The medics who worked on them as they came ashore did not seem the same men who had done the fighting and then marched across the island. You could almost feel the compassion they had as they strived to keep the badly injured alive and ease their pain as best they could.

I did not actually hear the first announcement that the Argentines had surrendered in Port Stanley. When they told me it just would not sink in at all. I kept saying does peace on the Falklands mean peace at sea as well. Everyone was saying it must do, but I was not too sure at all. It must have been a wonderful feeling for the women with their menfolk on the island. I was happy for them, but I still kept asking, ("What about the ships?").

We were informed that the Norland was to be used to transport prisoners. With great dread we learned that they were not to be taken to neutral Montevideo but into the Argentine itself, to Puerto Madryn. I found it on the map, and even though it was not too far from the Falklands, I did not feel easy at all. What if the Argentines were to stop her leaving port?

We began to hear strong rumours that the Norland was heading for Ascension Island. Now 2 and 3 Para were her passengers, and they were heading for home. That was definite.

We started to get the house ready, and everyone began making plans for a welcome home party. There were lots of flags waved as we drove over the Humber Bridge. They had put a St Andrew's saltire on the bus and one or two Union flags, so of course everyone knew where we were going.

The crowds were cheering and the atmosphere was electric. Suddenly I felt very strange. I looked around and it was deathly quiet. I could see everyone was cheering, but I could not hear a thing. Only my heart was beating very loud. It became misty very quickly and I felt that strange feeling I had back in May when they had gone into San Carlos. I am afraid I just fainted.

Everyone was crying, not a dry eye among us. It was a magical evening. Bert kept saying, "I didn't expect all this, oh it's wonderful." When we arrived down the avenue it was dark, but still most of the neighbours were outside waiting for us, and cheered as Bert got out of the bus. The house looked fantastic, all the flags were blowing in the wind. Bert was thrilled with it all. "Fancy doing all this just for me. I was only doing my job."

I hope and pray that the Falkland Islands will remain British even though they are so far away. The motto of the islands is "Deserve the Right" and, to my mind, the men who died there deserve the right to keep what they fought and died for.

Strict regulations determine the use of foreign material on ITV. Christopher Rowley argues the case for the IBA

Duty calls in the balance of broadcasting trade

JON DAVIS'S article about foreign material on ITV (Media Page, May 13) presents an inaccurate picture and largely ignores discussion of important issues. It is well worth debating the type and amount of overseas material on television, and particularly so at a time when Direct Broadcasting by satellite and cable — probably greatly aided by Satellite Master Antennae TV (SMATV) — will compete strongly with the IBA and BBC services. Their arrival will mean that all aspects of the existing television output — including the amount and type of overseas material — will need re-examination. But the discussion needs to be both informed and practical.

The IBA's quota regulations are not being broken and there is no secret about the way they operate. The regulations result in more home-produced programmes on our screens than in almost any other country in the world. Whilst the United States and the USSR, for example, may have more home-produced material, most people would not wish us to follow their types of television service.

If our regulations are complicated it is because we are taking into account the quality of programmes — not easily dealt with by simplistic rules.

The regulations are set by the IBA for both ITV and Channel 4. (They are not, as Mr Davis suggests, worked out by the Programme Policy Committee.) The limits are not exceeded and the IBA has never said that the quota includes all overseas material. Quota has always been designed to cover mainstream imported material; the more unusual overseas material is excluded.

The list of quota exemptions given in the article is accurate (not least because the IBA readily provided it and other information to Mr Davis), but the amount of quota exempt foreign material on ITV has always been, and continues to be, small. The facts for April 1984-March 1985 are that of all ITV's transmissions, 13 per cent was quota material. Quota exempt material comprised one per cent for EEC material, one and a half per cent for extra Commonwealth material not included in quota; and a further three and three-quarter per cent from all other countries in the world.

The IBA has never counted advertisements or promotions which are made in the UK in our overseas regulations: consequently the actual duration of overseas material is used in the quota calculations.

These facts are not hidden. The IBA's regulations are given out to all interested parties both within and outside the Independent Television system, including the broadcasting trade unions who want less quota, and distributors and producers from abroad who want more. They have been given to the press and anyone else who needs them. The IBA has regular discussions with the broadcasting unions and gives them fully detailed figures when they ask for them. The regulations certainly reflect, among other things, the wish of the trades unions to see maximum employment opportunities for their members.

Mr Davis mentions Commonwealth material. Until 1978 all Commonwealth programmes were exempted from quota. In 1978 the IBA decided that Commonwealth material should be included within the quota. This decision was reviewed and in 1983 it was decided to allow up to one and a half per cent of transmission time to be exempt for Commonwealth material. We made the latest changes partly because of representations from Commonwealth governments and broadcasters who pointed out that they showed a great deal of ITV material and felt that they deserved something in return. The IBA's subsequent research shows that a great deal of the Commonwealth material is particularly popular in rating and appreciation terms.

Mr Davis is dismissive of Sesame Street. The IBA has always allowed this to be quota exempt because it is an outstandingly good programme of its type and falls within the "education" category of quota exempt material.

Mr Davis was completely wrong in saying that Thames were "systematically infringing" the IBA quota regulations. Neither Thames — nor incidentally the other London company, LWT — were over their quota allowance. Nor were they or any other company over their peaktime quota — another detailed safeguard upon the amounts of imported material not mentioned by Mr Davis. We do not understand Mr Davis's calculations about Thames. He seems to have muddled various statistics that he was given. At one point he says that Thames transmitted either 17.8 per cent or 19.5 per cent of quota even if various quota exempt material was excluded. Neither are true. In the period under discussion Thames transmitted 13.9 per cent quota material; quota exempt overseas material formed 7.1 per cent of Thames's output. These figures are not unusual and they are certainly within the quota regulations. Had Mr Davis checked these facts with us instead of selectively (or mistakenly) presenting his figures, his case would have been less suspect.

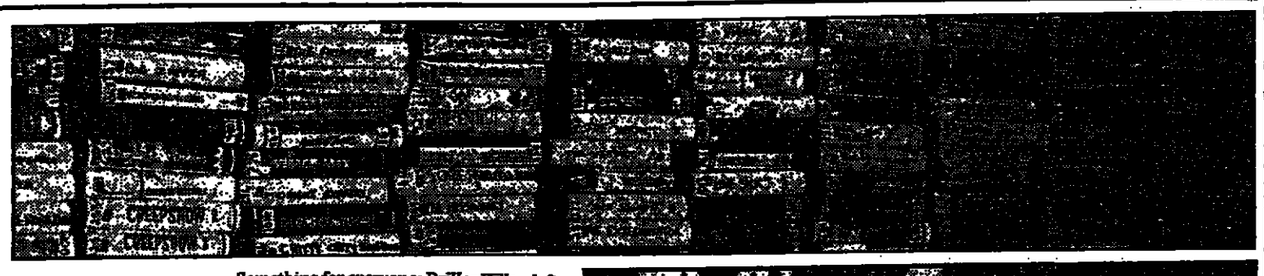
The IBA wants to see a variety of overseas material on ITV and Channel 4. Mainstream American material is useful not least because viewers like it, as well as because it is less expensive than making all one's own similar material.

If the quota on imported material was cut from the present 14 per cent to, say, 10 per cent — something that is always possible to suggest — the implications have to be honestly faced. An extra 4-5 hours of British material would have to be produced each week but it would be on very small budgets. The 'A' Team, for example, would be replaced by a folk show, not by Minder. This change could not help the overall balance on ITV.

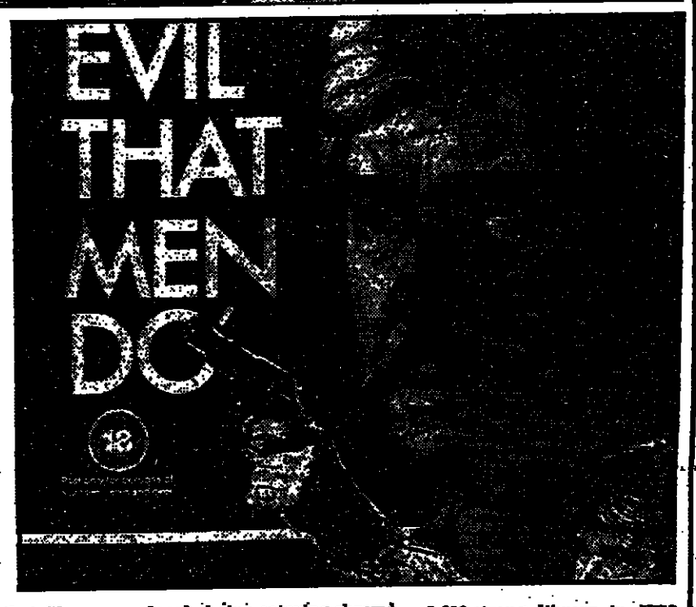
The forthcoming arrival of cable and satellite broadcasting will undoubtedly present challenges and problems for the existing broadcasters and there could well be implications for the quota regulations.

The IBA does not automatically think that the present position about the imported material on ITV and Channel 4 is correct and unchanging. We constantly review the situation and try by a variety of types of audience research to assess how the public feels. At present, both ratings and appreciation research, as well as other more general research, show that there does not seem to be public disquiet about either American or other programmes from overseas on either ITV or Channel 4.

The IBA is accused by Mr Davis of inactivity and acceptance of the ITV companies' commercial interests. It is accused by the companies, however, of being interventionist and unyielding in its approach to their scheduling of overseas material. The IBA's concern is to see a balanced schedule in which imported programmes have a legitimate but limited place.



Something for everyone; Driller Killer, left, and The Evil That Men Do, right



Which way video? Adam Sweeting reports on how the industry is fighting to improve its tarnished image

The tape measures that fit the bill

NOBODY invited the video industry to become involved in British Film Year, to the annoyance of some of its members who point out that four and a half million tapes are rented each week in Britain and 60,000 cassettes sold. With 34 per cent of British households now believed to have a video recorder, it seems that films in Britain are viewed, more often than not, on the small screen.

But while the British film industry combats problems of poor service to customers, lack of investment and inadequate distribution, the video trade faces its own bugbears — the worst of which is its image. In its more rabid moments, Fleet Street has tried to persuade us that kids spend most of their time watching Driller Killer on video, while rapists and murderers are fuelled exclusively by video porn.

Often singled out in the trade is the so-called "back street" video shop, the kind of place which might have been opened with somebody's redundancy money in the hope of cashing in on the yearned-for video boom. Piracy of cassettes has flourished among such outlets, who lack the capital to afford stocks of the official products, though increased penalties and tougher enforcement have reduced the quality of pirate tapes on the market from 60 per cent of the total a year ago to a still-hefty 20 per cent.

If, as Video Week's editor David Dalton says, the public frequently view the video-dealer as "one down the line from a sex shop," this is undoubtedly one reason why 60 per cent of video recorders in the home are used exclusively for time-shifting of broadcast programmes. It appears that many upright people simply won't set foot inside a video dealer's shop. Another factor is that the Video Recordings Act is still awaiting Parliamentary clarification, a situation which generates uncertainty — hardly encouraging for an industry still finding its feet.

The big distributors of films on cassette are having to grin and bear it. Contrary to popular belief, retailing movies on video has proved to be a licence to print money. Movies, it is generally agreed, are predominantly a rental commodity — rental account for 95 per cent of turnover.

The passer-by might observe that it's no wonder few people buy cassettes of feature films when they retail for £50. Distributors CIC made a lone attempt to lower prices by selling their blockbuster titles to dealers at £13.50 instead of the industry norm of around £35 (though CIC have subsequently raised prices to £17.50). With retail prices thus down to around £20, CIC shifted an unprecedented 100,000 copies of Raiders Of The Lost Ark, remarkable considering 20,000-30,000 copies sold is regarded as a success story. CIC also did well with such titles as Terms Of Endearment, Flashdance and Trading Places at the lower price.

In spite of this, other distributors have tended, to try to push prices higher to squeeze what profit they can out of what they view as a finite market. "We're not convinced there is a sale market for films," says Thorn EMI's David Finch, voicing a broadly-shared view that films are not "repeatable" enough by their nature to encourage anybody but diehard film buffs and video libraries to buy them at any price.

Pop music on video, once extolled as the New Age of mass entertainment, has proved healthy if unspectacular. With an average retail price of around £20, music cassettes have proved more popular than many expected with a young audience, though video EPs with four or five tracks, and retailing — with hi-fi sound — at about £12 might eventually form the bulk of the market.

While Norman Abbott of the British Videogram Association is one of many who sees 1985 as a year of rationalisation in which sleazy and inefficient video dealers go to the wall, with individual specialist shops or small local chains catering shrewdly to customer requirements there seems to be a lack of euphoria behind the counter.

Mr Russell Cohen runs KR Video in Rosebery Avenue, not far from this newspaper's offices. He thinks people are bored with watching videos. Though the market has levelled out after a steady decline over the last year or 18 months, he sees no sign of improvement.

"I don't think the video industry as a whole is especially healthy," says Grant Endersby of Laser Video in Rosslyn Hill, London's longest-surviving specialist video shop. He'd like to see an end to the "wally element" among dealers, and would also like customers to appreciate that they can't always hire the cassette of their choice on the spur of the moment — to add a single cassette to his 3,600-strong library in VHS and Beta formats costs him £100. Laser is raising its rental charges to £2.50 per cassette for two nights, in line with the industry's bid to prevent the devaluing of the prerecorded cassette as an entertainment medium.

If Gary Shoefield at Warner Home Video insists that the video trade is healthy and that most dealers are professional, Thorn EMI's David Finch admits that if his company's only line of business was feature films on video, they'd be struggling.

Norman Abbott at the BVA may have hit the right note when he points to a streamlining of the video industry, with 1985 a year of consolidation after a necessary breaking of 1984's meteoric growth. "Trends are sound," he pronounces. Coming soon — British Video Year?

Derek Jameson on small-screen journalism

View, what a scorcher

IT'S STRANGE how newspapers get all the knocks, while those of us who earn a crust in television collect a halo with our radio mike the second we set off in the crew van. This is based on the quaint notion that television is in *living, moving, talking* colour and the camera surely cannot tell a lie.

Once upon a time, in the days before someone discovered 144-point Bold headlines, people similarly believed: "It must be true. I read it in the paper". That mantle has now passed to the television screen, which explains why many a pop star or politician who refuses to talk to the Daily Bugle is never shy about going into make-up ready to address the world.

Since I have a large boot firmly planted in both camps, it is time to straighten out a few misconceptions about these rival branches of the media. In television, it is the pictures that set the pace. No matter how important the story, the way in which it is projected will depend on what footage is available. The more pictures, the greater the opportunity for the reporter to say his piece as a voice over all those loving moving images.

That is why we know a great deal more about the situation in southern Lebanon than we do about how one in seven of the adult population in many parts of Britain cope with a world without work. Bombs, debris, tanks, refugees, warring factions and the like come under the heading of action pictures — so let's have plenty of 'em.

In contrast, newspapers are not governed by graphics. They have room to run the words around the pictures — and indeed can even tell stories without pictures.

Where pictures are available, television will stretch them to the utmost to give the reporter space, but there is a limit to how many dull, banal images they can put on the screen to accommodate the words.

A cameraman told me the other day that he had filmed Arthur Scargill something like 79 times in the past year coming in and out of approximately the same building with approximately the same expression on his face.

Ditto the other side because where goes ITN, there goeth the BBC and vice versa. Since there are only two competitors in this game, they dog each other's footsteps to make sure neither party secures an advantage. And if they don't get wallpaper, the reporter will go naked into the editing chamber.

To take a recent example, 25 Cambridge football supporters went down for 28 years at the Old Bailey last week for taking part in a blitzkreig against Chelsea fans in February, 1982.

All the essential details were there in my bulletin, but the viewer was left with a list of unanswered questions that only the next day's newspapers could answer. Was this one gang, making a concerted attack? What motivated "The General," Leslie Muranyi, said to be the ringleader? Why Cambridge, of all places? And who ever heard of Cambridge United?

No pictures, you see. So the storyline suffers.

So television reporters start out on the same basis as their newspaper colleagues, but will never compete on detail and essential background unless they are given time and space to breathe in the picture straitjacket.

Inside the studios, even more difficult rules apply. Breakfast television, chat shows and other news-based programmes shot as "live" material turn presenters into instant experts on everything from Japanese flower arranging to Wham's latest hit.

They are fed a few sparse notes from researchers — usually lifted from newspapers — which they may be lucky enough to get on autocue as a rough script. Then it is a quick burst of questions and on to the next.

No wonder so many idols of the telly screen keep tripping up over daft questions. It isn't their fault. The newspaperman will stay with his subject for a day, a week, even a month if necessary. The television interviewer has to think in seconds.

The results can be unfortunate.

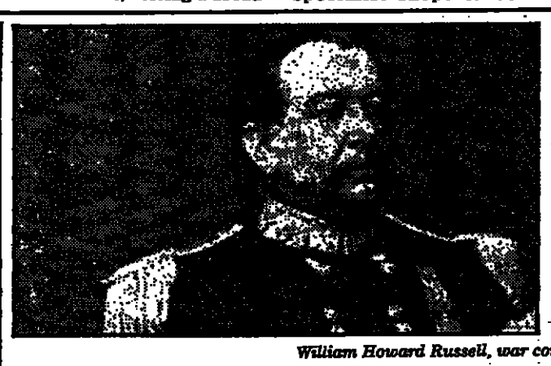
I remember sitting in a regional television studio being asked my views on the green pound, a somewhat startling question since my presence had been requested as a tabloid newspaper editor.

Naturally I waffled on about farmers, subsidies, featherbedding, Europe and all the rest of it. Like many another, I had not the faintest idea what we were supposed to be talking about.

In full flight, I was hit by the next question: "And what d'you think of Page 3 girls?"

The explanation came in the pub later. Apparently the control box had sent an urgent amendment whistling down the presenter's earpiece: "Hang on, that's the bloody editor, not the National Farmers' Union. Ask him about nudes."

That's showbiz, folks. Trouble is, they call it journalism.



William Howard Russell, war correspondent, and, right, one of his famous despatches from the Crimea.

The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of continental armies; and yet it was all we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubts on the right, with vollies of musketry and rifles they swept proudly past glittering in the morning sun in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true—their desperate valour knew no bounds; and far,

Mike McNay on an exhibition that traces the history of a great newspaper

In the Times honoured fashion

SPEAKING of the new owner of The Times, one of the captions in the British Library's bicentenary exhibition of the paper notes: "This whirlwind; while clearing debris from dusty corridors, could not proceed without causing great damage. Staff were dismissed, and the first shots were heard in a battle which was to rage far into the future. Who controlled the contents of a newspaper, the Editor or the Proprietor? The front line was never to be defined".

How true; though the occasion for this caption was Lord Northcliffe's acquisition of The Times in 1908. Some things don't change, but in other ways continuity is not quite so easy to trace: the Murdoch / Douglas-Home Times of 1985 has precious little to do with the Daily Universal Register of 1785, and neither has much connection with the fiercely independent Times of Barnes and Delaney nor with the appeasement sheet of the thirties.

It is not for nothing that the exhibition has as its centrepiece a blow-up of The Times crossword and a display of letters to the editor: if you want continuity, you must look to the first cuckoo in Printing House Square.

Normal service was first interupted when the Times libelled Parnell inadvertently. It published a letter that apparently implicated Parnell in murder, but which was a forgery. Lesser papers than The Times have fallen into the same trap since with more or less impunity, but morale at The Times and its reputation with the public suffered for a generation.

Northcliffe rescued it from its slough of despond 20 years later just as William Haley and then Roy Thomson were to revive the paper after the appeasement years and the post-war period of narrow elitism. Revisionist history suggests that appeasement was not that bad — Dawson, a Times columnist airily wrote recently, "was a leader-writing journo." Maybe; but the evidence is that from the very accession to power of Adolf Hitler the leader - writing journo was censoring his Berlin correspondent's copy to avoid anything "that was the least likely to offend Hitler," as one observer remarked in 1933 in a phrase to be echoed later in Geoffrey Dawson's infamous admission.

The great years of The Times, in its first century under John Walter II, Barnes, and Delaney, are arrestingly illustrated by the British Library: years when the paper hired its own sailing packet and trained its own carrier pigeons to fetch foreign intelligence, as it was called until quite recently, to Blackfriars. Russell's eye-witness report of the charge of the Light Brigade, reproduced in facsimile, is at least as affecting as Tennyson's stirring verse and was a good deal more politically effective.

The Times pioneered, too, in its methods of production and, later, in its typography. It hired Stanley Morison first as consultant designer and then to invent a whole new range of type; and through all the vicissitudes of the half century since The Times has never looked less than decent and at its best, magnificent.

Two hundred years is illustrated with stereo plates, page schemes, mezzotints of Peterloo and of Gordon in Khartoum, B. R. Haydon's oil of customers in a coffee house queuing to read the heavily-taxed Times, and despatches from such variously celebrated correspondents as Henri de Blowitz and H. A. R. (Kim) Philby.

The British Library does full justice to most of those years, but fights a little shy of recent history, with its stoppages, its editor fired after a year in the chair; its second-Hitler debacle, this time over the forged diaries, and its descent to the street: not to the gutter, of course, but out there jostling and elbowing with the worst of them, trying to push up circulation without distorting the AB advertising profile, trying to attract young readers without losing the golden oldies.

This new Times has another hyphenated editor but this time with a Glasgow hard case at his elbow. The months and years as it moves into its third century should be more than usually fascinating.

Signs Of The Times at the British Library until June 30.

Media File.....

THE BATTLE for Debenhams department store group hots up, and with it the role of the media in letting the combatants get at each other. Perhaps more to the point, in helping them get at the investors and other creators of sentiment on whom such crucial matters as the share price might depend. On which subject we can offer a rare insight into how the main protagonist has been trying to make sure it is seen in the most positive light.

It comes courtesy of the image-makers' trade paper, PR Week. This regularly runs a case study of some particularly knotty professional problem under the frank rubric Crisis PR. The most recent, just before Burton and Sir Terence Conran went public with their bid, was of Debenhams' media defence strategy, masterminded by the prominent City PR firm Charles Barker Lyons, with the televised announcement of the management's buy-out plan just the tip of a deliberately high-profile attack.

Two top CBL people and eight Debenhams directors were put on to a strategic PR committee, which apart from the corridors-of-influence stuff in the City itself, also devised a multi-pronged media programme detailed by PR Week.

"The press was frequently briefed, and leading writers were offered exclusive profiles. Journalists were reponsed to rapidly, and given in as subtle a way as possible much more information than they were asking for. Whenever possible, slight changes were made to Debenhams' policies and plans in order to create positive news stories."

Company directors, including chairman Robert Thornton, were made "as available as possible for comments and interviews, often abandoning company business for days at a time to deal with the press."

The annual report was expanded to include a view of future potential by the firm keen not to be seen as just a stores group. Charles Barker City was involved on the advertising side. And to cap it, the buy-out ploy, with its £600 millions tag, was saved for the cameras.

With the Debenhams share price by now up from 200p to 330p in three months, Charles Barker Lyons' Peter Belchamber was not dissatisfied. "So far, there has been no bid at all ... It is possible there will still be a bid, but it is a lot less likely now...."

Ah well. A week's a long time in public relations. But it is good to know that someone in there is so keen to keep the rest of us so well informed.

THE CABLE television industry's first offering of national audience research data, through its joint body JICCAR, is a step in the right direction.

There are still great gaps in the amount of interpretation possible — we cannot yet sort out how many sample homes have just one extra channel and how many the five channel package, for instance. And there is a down-market thrust initially because so many of the first cable homes are on upgraded old relay systems.

There is no way of knowing how these households used television before they had the extra cable channels, and if the take-up grows as the cable operators hope and pray, the comparison between future surveys and this one (taken in the four weeks to Easter) will presumably also become less valid.

But the JICCAR operation, with ex-Radio Rentals director Eric Starkey as chairman and holder of the ring, and Survey Research Associates doing the data-gathering, seems intent on publishing more detail than some similar bodies. Given the commercial sensitivities of some of the operators involved this is particularly welcome.

It looks as though some intriguing material could emerge as the analysis becomes more refined. The diaries kept by the 10,000-plus respondents, for instance, monitors use of VCRs as well as broadcast and cable channels. And while it confirms the relatively low use of prerecorded videos referred to elsewhere on this page, the researchers will be seeking evidence of one apparent quirk: given the decision between watching a cable movie while recording the BBC (say), or watching the live broadcast and taping the cable offering, subscribers seem to prefer recording the cable, in spite of the fact that the movie channels make a point out of showing everything several times anyway.

But it's early days yet. They may just be wanting to convince themselves they are getting value for money like the sales-pitch said they would.

Peter Fiddick
Media Editor

هكذا من الاصل

Ibiza Ronda

Survival was in danger; but since 1980 Seat has come on as Spain's expanding car maker: Roy Harry reports

The Armada on four wheels

TWO WEEKS ago, the employees of Seat, the nationally owned Spanish carmakers, downed tools. It was not a strike — the action was at the invitation of the management — or, rather, that of the Volkswagen engineer who is on secondment from Wolfsburg to oversee the quality levels of the cars coming off the production lines.

Seat was founded in 1950 with the State as main shareholder — today it owns 99.9 per cent of the capital — and until 1978 it operated as an independent company making vehicles under Fiat licence. The following year, Fiat took direct managerial control which was to lead to financial direction as well.

"Then, one day in May, 1980, we were confronted with the shattering fact that the survival of the company was in great danger," Senor Juan Jose Diaz Ruiz, marketing director, told me. "Suddenly and unexpectedly, thirty years of collaboration had come to an end and we really faced a black future."

Black indeed. The company had no technology of its own, no product development plans of its own, no export markets, a strained financial structure, overcapacity, and too many workers. We could, said Senor Diaz, either close and send 32,000 people home, surrender to whatever conditions were imposed upon us, or fight for survival.

In fact, it appears that Fiat's bombshell — imposed mainly for financial reasons — will turn out to be a blessing in disguise: Seat have gone on the offensive in no small way.

The plans are ambitious, but seem to be working. The labour force has been reduced by 9,000, productivity improved, and an agreement signed with VW/Audi which should enable the company to achieve full use of its capacity by the end of this year. In March, 1983, it started developing its own dealer network throughout Europe: in nine months, 650 dealers were appointed and 28,000 cars exported. The following year the dealership was doubled and more than 80,000 cars sold: 1985 should see a further doubling of the network and an extension to cover as far afield as Iceland and Taiwan, Canada and the United States.

British plans are firm: the cars headed by the Ibiza will be imported by a Lonrho subsidiary based at Reading with sales due to start in early October. About 100 dealers have already been appointed with more to follow. Some stock only Seat while others combine, notably with Alfa Romeo, Saab, and Colt.

But one of the biggest challenges to Seat was that of developing its own product range, breaking away from the distinctly Fiat-based derivatives: limited experience and resources were a handicap, Senor Diaz frankly admits. Breathing space came with the moderate restyling and widening of the existing Fiat range, notably Fura (127) and Ronda (Strada).

Now the company is into the second phase of its programme using Porsche techniques for engines and gearboxes, Guigiaro styling from the Ital Studio, Karmann, too, for body engineering. It is this very association with the big names in the industry that seems to provoke questions. There was a clear need to take the most logical short cuts to a new product range — which the company sensibly took.

But Spanish pride will not allow the company to rest on the efforts of others. It wants to be seen as a manufacturer of cars in its own right: the objective is "Mediterranean in looks, German in character." Much of the company's publicity material bears a triple logo — Seat, Audi, VW — and it is a strange feeling to walk around one of the factories to see what are clearly Polos and Audis coming off assembly lines to be inspected for quality by German specialists with Wolfsburg checklists.

The German company's interest in Seat will undoubtedly grow. At present the links are purely commercial and there are no joint companies. Some Passats are made, as VWs, to be sold in Spain and more than 70 per cent of the Polos assembled at Pamplona are exported — though not to West Germany! In fact, at current rates, about 40 per cent of Seat's output is of Volkswagens.

An announcement of closer links if not an actual takeover by VW-Audi is expected next month. Industry information — or, in other words, the grapevine gossip, is that VW will, if Seat's finances can be sorted out, take 51 per cent and probably switch the entire production of Polos to Spain. The plans go much beyond that with Seat gearing up to build a slightly smaller successor to the Polo from the 1989 model year.

A deal with Seat makes much sense for VW, giving it an entry to a fickle market in which it had a mere trickle of sales — little interest to a major volume producer. It is a well trodden path — Peugeot, Citroen, Renault are well established though the real significance came with Ford's decision to establish a plant there and build Fiestas, most of which are exported, and that of GM / General Motors, close behind with their greenfield site now outpouring Novas / Corsas for Europe.

Seat's development programme is based on four centres. The biggest output comes from that in the duty free zone of the port of Barcelona, a few yards from the docks and flanked by railway sidings. Most of the component suppliers are within 15 miles of the site. About 1,500 cars, seven models in all, come off the production lines each day. Gearboxes come from Prat de Llobregat to the south of the city and the Martorell Centre, twenty miles away houses the research and development facilities.

But perhaps the most modern plant is that at Pamplona, 250 miles away in the province of Navarra, and claimed to be the most modern assembly plant in Europe and much changed from the first automobile assembly on the site when British Leyland set up the Authi (it stood for Automoviles Turismo Hispanic Ingles, by the way) operation which was never a total success and faced closure in 1975 when Seat took over "in order to alleviate social problems that would have ensued upon the closure of the plant." Which roughly means keeping jobs at any price.

It is a first class site with good communications and since the BL days its capacity has been doubled with extensive automation. The capacity is 400 cars a day from just under two thousand employees though output when I visited was 325 Polo/Classics daily. The target for the end of the year is 365. That compares with 1,500 cars a day from 16,000 employees at Barcelona.

Three flags sit on the desk of the factory director, Ramon Bulto Llevat — that of Seat is flanked by those of VW and Audi, just another example of the common strategy that is emerging from the companies.

One of the malicious stories — it is suggested that it comes from either Ford or GM — you hear about Seat's production of VWs is that there is a German engineer sitting at the end of the line deciding which cars will, for quality shortcomings, be sold in Spain and which are to be exported. Not unnaturally, Senor Bulto resents and rejects this though he takes it in good humour. All I can say is that in a decade of factory visits, I have never seen such an emphasis placed on quality. Apart from the placarded exhortations for "calidad" there are constant spot checks with cars being taken from the line at various stages and floodlit while trained personnel go over them inch by inch. Anti-corrosion measures, though they can never be, seem almost excessive.

In spite of the extensive automation, Pamplona has something of a family air to it. Bulto has been with Seat for 21 years, the last six of them at Pamplona: when promotion comes his way and he moves up, I guess he will leave the city with regret. Even though they are surrounded by robots, everybody appears to know each other.

The bustling Barcelona motor show took as its theme the Spanish phrase "A tope" — Difficult to translate but perhaps something akin to "Standing Room Only." It looks to me as though another Spanish Armada is on its way.

Some stickers come unstuck

Reaction to the other driver's exhortation to follow Jesus can be less than evangelical

WE ALL know the motorist who expresses his ego with stickers of the "My other car is a Porsche" type (or something saucier). But recently another genre has appeared.

My first sighting was in a London suburb, passing a line of parked cars on a road also carrying considerable through traffic. Suddenly, with no signal, one of the parked vehicles pulled out close in front of me, forcing me to brake hard on a wet road or swerve into oncoming traffic. Disaster was avoided, but my temper was not helped by the sticker in the inconsiderate fellow's window. "We have found Peace with Jesus" it said.

"If you go on like that, mate, you may find eternal peace quicker than you expect, and probably take someone else with you" was, I fear, my irritated reaction.

Last week in Wales a similar incident involved me in emergency action on a wet road due to someone else's failure to drive to a sensible standard. This time the offending vehicle bore the slogan, "We Know Jesus Loves Us" and, across the rear in big letters, "Oh, Jesus Loves You Too."

It would be wrong to decry the sincerity of the statements made by these drivers. But one must question the wisdom of this way of making their point. (And, perhaps, allow oneself to wonder how they square reliance on seat-belts with "Sufficient is Thine arm alone, and our defence is sure.") Slogans such as those quoted seem to claim a moral superiority to the rest of us that just was not, in these cases anyway, borne out by the demonstrated driving skills of those staking the claims.

There seems no logical reason why born-again-Christian status should also confer, automatically, honorary membership of the Institute of Advanced Motorists, and so it is perhaps ridiculous for third parties to be irritated when it too evidently does not. But I am not talking about high performance road skills, merely about the everyday courtesy and consideration that avoids sending up other people's blood pressure or driving them into profanity.

Am I alone in thinking that as motoring is an activity where human error is rampant the open claims of religion are best kept out of it? Or do we classify the pious-sticker users along with the saucy slogan brigade as more intent on showing commitment to some viewpoint or other than actually behaving like responsible road users?

That there is an ethical, even specifically Christian, angle to motoring, a friend of mine found when visiting Rome. A vast crowd of cars was being blessed by the Pope and my friend cynically said to Italian acquaintances, that the real test of the blessing's effect would be if insurance companies recognised it with a rebate on premiums.

But of course, he was told, that did indeed happen, with certain underwriters, in appropriate cases. Such companies, he learned, could quote actuarial evidence that drivers responsible enough to seek a papal blessing were also responsible enough to drive carefully: a better risk.

Going to be blessed does however involve more effort and therefore commitment than putting up a sticker. Even in Protestant and marginally non-superstitious Britain, there are those whose road attitudes are consciously or unconsciously conditioned by an ethical standard. There is even a Christian Road Safety League. Are these people the same ones who use stickers to make their point? The unpompous may prefer to talk about "defensive driving" even if their actual motivation is a wish not to have someone else's death or disablement on their conscience.

With about 8,000 actual deaths each year as a kind of human sacrifice to the Moloch of road mobility, it seems to me odd that bishops with a social conscience still prefer unemployment as the outstanding anti-Christian issue of our time. One assumes they have not accepted that accidents are caused, most often, by human error — as the AA's Alec Durie once said, a driver in a fiendish temper or even just preoccupied and careless, is an accident on its way to happen.

And what, in the name of Heaven, is supposed to be my response when I see a sticker saying "Caution, Show Dogs in Transit." More so when it's matched by an anti-nuclear rosette: invariably in Welsh or Breton.

JUNE 1985 by Alan Pickup

The last nuclear winter killed off the dinosaurs

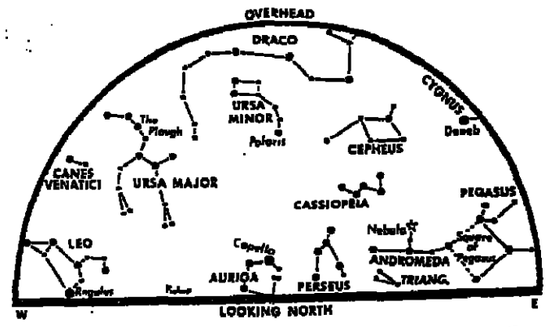
WHEN the Californian scientists Walter and Luis Alvarez found an excess of the rare element iridium in pieces of Italian clay in 1977, the scene was set for a controversy of (literally) Earth-shattering proportions. The clay, and samples like it from more than 50 other sites around the world, was laid down 65 million years ago at the boundary in the geological strata between rocks of the Cretaceous and the Tertiary periods. It also marks the epoch of mass extinction of some three-quarters of the species alive on our planet, including the dinosaurs which had ruled the Earth for more than 100 million years.

Although some scientists maintain that the iridium and the extinctions resulted from a global paroxysm of volcanic activity, a growing body of evidence has persuaded many researchers to look to an extra-terrestrial agent of destruction.

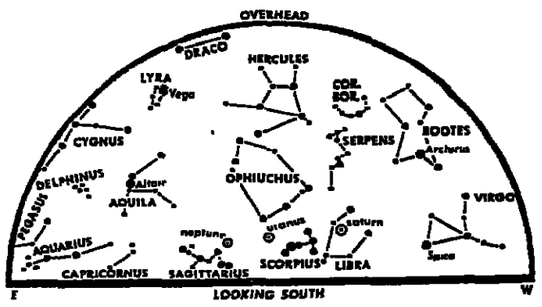
Iridium, it is argued, is relatively abundant in meteorites, while comets and asteroids, the parent bodies of meteorites, must collide with the Earth from time to time. Other elements occur in the clay in un-Earthly proportions, and also present are crystals which show the effects of formation at high temperatures and pressures. If an impact did occur 65 million years ago, the resulting cloud of dust in the atmosphere could have blocked sunlight for months or years, plunging temperatures and killing flora and fauna, either through the immediate shock of the impact and its aftermath, or through the disruption to food chains: a "nuclear winter" in prehistory. Eventually, the dust settled to form the iridium-enriched clay, and evolution surged into action to fill the ecological niches vacated by the extinct species.

In 1983 John Sepkoski and David Raup, of Chicago, published a study in which they found a 26 million year cycle in the pattern of extinctions during the past 250 million years. Since 1983, other research groups have found cycles of 28 million and 32 million years in the formation of impact craters on the Earth. The differences in all these periods could be due to the inevitable errors in dating, and as techniques for dating fossils and craters improve it is possible that the discrepancy will disappear. In any case, the cycle of crater formation parallels the recent extinction record closely and suggests that the next spasm of extinction might be due in 15 million years or so, if Man does not intervene to advance the date.

The search is now on for an extraterrestrial cause of this lethal periodicity, and next month we consider the cases for Planet X and Nemesis, the Death Star.



The maps show the planets and brighter stars as they appear at about 01.00 BST on June 1, midnight on June 16, and 23.00 on June 30.



grade motion against the star background carries it another 1.7 deg westwards during the period. As viewed from Britain, the Moon passes 4 deg south of Saturn on the night of June 1-2, and stands below-right of the planet on June 28-29. Saturn lies 1,356 million km away at mid-month when it is 18 arc seconds across, with rings measuring 41 by 16 arc seconds.

Uranus, a magnitude 5.5 binocular object, reaches opposition at a distance of 2,703 million km on June 6 when it lies one degree north-east of the slightly fainter star 24 Ophiuchi. Neptune, magnitude 7.9, lies 1.4 deg south-west of the fourth magnitude star Mu Sagittarii when it comes to opposition at a range of 4,374 million km on June 23. These remote mainly gaseous planets, each about four times wider than our Earth, appear only 3.9 and 2.3 arc seconds broad respectively when viewed through a telescope.

Of particular interest on June 25 is the close approach of Uranus to the ninth magnitude star SAO 184819. For about one hour from 22.15 BST, the multiple narrow rings of Uranus (but not Uranus itself) are predicted to pass in front of the star causing brief interruptions in the star's visibility. Similar occulations led to the discovery of the rings in 1977.

Jupiter, brightening during the month from magnitude -2.5 to -2.7, rises in the east-south-east about 20 minutes after our star map times and is conspicuous as it climbs to stand about 19 degrees high in the southern sky at sunrise. It is slow-moving in Capricornus, reaching a stationary point on June 5 only 0.9 deg. north-west of the fourth magnitude star Iota Capricorni. Jupiter can be seen 7 deg above the Moon on the morning of June 8 when it lies 675 million km from the earth and has a telescopic angular diameter of 44 arc seconds measured across its equator, and 41 arc seconds measured from pole to pole.

Venus fades from magnitude -4.4 to -4.2 and recedes from 91 million to 127 million km, but it remains a brilliant morning star in our eastern morning twilight, climbing in altitude at sunrise from 12 to 19 deg during the month. Venus contracts in diameter from 28 to 20 arc seconds as its disk changes from 42 per cent to 58 per cent sunlit, being 50 per cent sunlit (like the Moon at last quarter) when Venus attains its greatest angular distance of 46 degrees west of the Sun on June 12.

Following superior conjunction on the far side of the Sun on June 7, Mercury joins Mars deep in the bright north-western twilight. Mars is too faint to be seen, while Mercury is rather brighter but still unlikely to be visible. On June 19 it is magnitude -0.9, sets only 71 minutes after the Sun and lies 2 deg. below-right of the very slender crescent Moon.

The solar system

Saturn, about 20 deg high in the south one hour before our star map times, is the brightest of the three planets plotted this month. Although it fades by 20 per cent to magnitude 0.3, it is only slightly inferior to the brightest summer stars, led by the magnitude 0.0 of Arcturus in Bootes rather higher in the sky and further west. Saturn lies 2.4 deg, or 5 Moon widths, south-west of the fourth magnitude star Gamma Librae as the month opens, and its retro-

Diary

All times are B.S.T.

Jun 1 23h Saturn 3 deg. N of Moon.
Jun 3 05h Full Moon.
Jun 3 11h Uranus 2 deg N of Moon.
Jun 4 14h Neptune 5 deg N of Moon.
Jun 5 09h Jupiter stationary.
Jun 6 20h Uranus at opposition.
Jun 7 15h Mercury in superior conjunction.
Jun 7 17h Jupiter 5 deg N of Moon.
Jun 10 09h Moon at last quarter.
Jun 12 23h Venus at greatest elongation W. (46 degrees).
Jun 14 12h Venus 1.9 deg S of Moon.
Jun 18 13h New Moon.
Jun 21 11.44 Summer solstice.
Jun 23 20h Neptune at opposition.
Jun 25 20h Moon at first quarter.
Jun 26 03h Mercury 5 deg S of Pollux.
Jun 29 06h Saturn 3 deg N of Moon.
Jun 30 19h Uranus 2 deg N of Moon.
Jul 1 23h Neptune 5 deg N of Moon.

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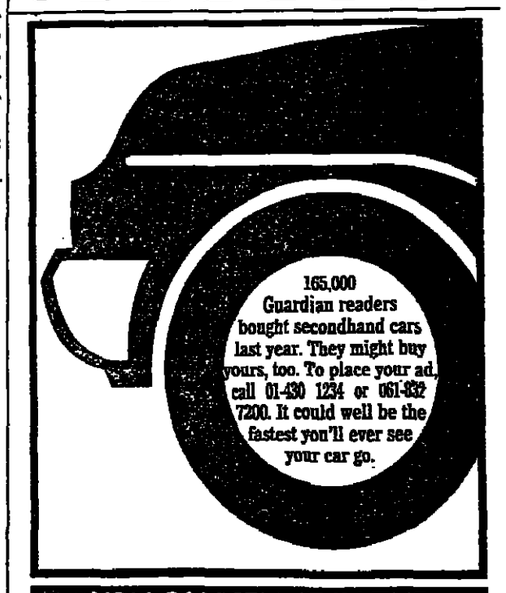
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2 0—ANN DOLEYN MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES: 2-Y-0; 5f; £2,758 (9 runners).

102 (2) PASCOF (Maktoum Al Maktoum) M. Stoute 8-11 W. R. Swinburn
105 (4) 0 CORRALS JOY (A. T. Van der Lecq) J. Winter 8-11 ..... L. Piggott
108 (7) 4 LAND OF IVORY (P. Mellas) I. Balding 8-11 ..... Pat Eddery
109 (5) MIRACULOUS VENTURE (Venture Chemicals) R. Akehurst 8-11 B. Rouse
110 (8) NASHIA (Y. Nasib) P. Walwyn 8-11 ..... J. Mercer
112 (6) PUPPYWALKER (A. Russell) R. Voorspuy 8-11 ..... J. Reid
113 (9) PUTUPON (Lord Tavistock) H. Cecil 8-11 ..... S. Cauthen
114 (3) 020 SUMMERHILL SPRUCE (Summerhill Stud) Miss A. Sinclair 8-11 ..... R. Cochrane
115 (1) VICTORIA FALLS (C. Wright) R. J. Williams 8-11 ..... T. Ives
Betting forecast: 4-5 Putupon, 3 Land Of Ivory, 4 Pascof, 8 Corrals Joy, 12 Nashia.

ITV

2 30—WHITSUN CUP (HANDICAP): 1m; £6,388 (12 runners).

201 (4) 230-421 PORTLAW (5lb ex) (D) (S. Niarchos) J. Tree 4-10-1 Pat Eddery
202 (8) 110-02 FANDANGO BEAT (D) (BF) (A. Shead) B. Hills 4-9-8 S. Cauthen
203 (1) 40/011- INDIAN RAJAH (Bernstein Homefield Ltd) K. Brassey 9-9 S. Whitworth (3)
204 (6) 4321-00 SHMAIREEKH (C/D) (H. Al Maktoum) P. Walwyn 4-9-7 J. Mercer
205 (3) 140-000 BOOBY DAZZLER ★ (R. Morley) D. Laing 4-9-1 W. R. Swinburn
206 (10) 00020-0 GAMBLERS DREAM (D) (D. Wilson) D. Wilson 8-9-0 B. Rouse
209 (5) 43420-1 RIDE THE SKIES (D) (M. Faustok) O. Douieb 4-8-10 A. Lequeux
211 (2) 2004-03 MATOU (Mrs T. Pick) G. P.-Gordon 5-8-6 ..... T. Ives
212 (7) 000-000 VICEROY LAD (D) (F. Brown) R. Hannon 4-8-2 ..... B. Thomson
214 (11) 12200-0 GREED (D) (H. Alexander) M. Morley 4-8-0 ..... W. Woods (5)
215 (9) 400-10 VINO ROSSO (D) (H. Joel) A. Turnell 5-8-0 ..... D. McKeown
216 (12) 300-000 COME ON THE BLUES (Mrs C. Pateras) C. Brittain 6-7-12 ..... C. Rutter (5)
Betting forecast: 5-2 Portlaw, 7-2 Fandango Beat, 9-2 Ride The Skies, 6 Matou, 8 Shmareekh, 10 Indian Rajah, 12 Vino Rosso.
TOP FORM TIPS: Portlaw 8, Fandango Best 7, Ride The Skies 6.

ITV

3 0 — BRIGADIER GERARD STAKES: Group III: 1½m; £16,695 (5 runners).

301 (4) 133111- COMMANCHE RUN (I. Allan) L. Cumani 4-9-3 ..... L. Piggott
302 (3) 1/2000- HIGH DEBATE (D) (J. C. Hibbitt) H. Cecil 4-8-10 ... S. Cauthen
303 (5) 42-0343 KALIM ★ (H. H. Aga Khan) R. Houghton 4-8-10 ..... Pat Eddery
304 (1) 1111-22 PARLIAMENT (D) (BF) (Mrs P. Stokes) O. Douieb 5-8-10 ..... A. Lequeux
305 (2) 0012-00 MISS SAINT-CLOUD (D) (J. Pearce) M. Stoute 4-8-7 ..... W. R. Swinburn
Betting forecast: 6-4 Commanche Run, 15-8 Parliament, 7-2 High Debate, 10 Kalim, 16 Miss Saint-Cloud.
TOP FORM TIPS: Parliament 8, Commanche Run 7.

ITV

3 30—PRECOCIOUS NATIONAL TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES: 5f; £6,056 (8 runners).

401 (2) 111111 FAYRUZ (D) (A. Foustok) W. O'Gorman 9-3 ..... T. Ives
402 (4) 121 WEST CORRICK (D) (S. R. Crowe) A. Ingham 9-3 ..... L. Piggott
403 (6) 41 FORCEFUL WAVE (D) (Capt. M. Lemos) C. Brittain 9-0 S. Cauthen
407 (8) 231 SHELBUCK (D) (Prince V. Saud) R. Sheather 8-11 ... R. Cochrane
408 (7) 1 SWIFTS PAL (D) (Mrs S. Khan) G. Lewis 8-11 ..... J. Reid
409 (1) 1 LAMMASTIDE (D) (J. A. Pyrah) J. Winter 8-8 ..... W. R. Swinburn
410 (5) 331 MISS NATALIE (D) (Rokdale Ltd) N. Callaghan 8-8 ... B. Thomson
411 (3) 2 MOONLIGHT LADY (Rokdale Ltd) P. Kelleway 8-8 ..... Pat Eddery
Betting forecast: 11-4 Fayruz, 7-2 Forceful Wave, 5 Lammastide, 6 Moonlight Lady, Swift's Pal, 10 Shelbuck, 12 West Corrack.
TOP FORM TIPS: Fayruz 8, Shelbuck 7, Lammastide 6.

4 05—HENRY II STAKES: Group 3; 2m; £14,292 (6 runners).

501 (3) 1144-02 GILDORAN (D) (R. E. Sangster) B. Hills 5-9-3 ..... B. Thomson
502 (7) 0201-02 YAWA ★ (Elisha Holding) G. Lewis 5-9-3 ..... J. Reid
503 (5) 313-002 WAGONER (A. D. Oldrey) P. Walwyn 5-8-11 ..... J. Mercer
505 (2) 3012-04 DESTROYER (D) (D. Muir) K. Brassey 4-8-8 ..... S. Whitworth
506 (4) 0/0- DISTINGUISHED (F. Dunne) F. Dunne (Ire) 4-8-8 ..... B. Rouse
507 (6) 01000/0 EDGZIEN (Mrs A. Orlan) P. Felgate 6-8-8 ..... R. Cochrane
508 (6) 2210-31 INSULAR (D) (HH The Queen) I. Balding 5-8-8 ..... Pat Eddery
509 (1) 300-C00 PETRIZZO (C. Elliot) C. Brittain 4-8-8 ..... S. Cauthen
Betting forecast: 7-4 Gildoran, 7-2 Wagoner, 4 Insular, 6 Yawa, 10 Petrizzo, 12 Destroyer.
TOP FORM TIPS: Gildoran 8, Wagoner 7, Insular 6.

4 40—BEAR STAKES; 3-Y-0; 7f; £3,189 (10 runners).

601 (8) 0-21 FIELD HAND (R. E. Sangster) B. Hills 9-4 ..... B. Thomson
602 (10) 01 SAN MERCURIALE (D) (C. Strawbridge) I. Balding 9-4 Pat Eddery
603 (6) 0-0 COMMITMENT (N. R. Williams) J. Toller 8-11 ..... T. Ives
605 (4) EXERT (B. W. Hager) R. Akehurst 8-11 ..... S. Whitworth (3)
609 (2) HUSVONITO (A. J. Smith) J. Sutcliffe 8-11 ..... J. Mercer
610 (7) 00 HUNSLEY (J. C. Smith) R. Sheather 8-11 ..... R. Cochrane
611 (3) 0-4 MEMBERS (A. J. Smith) J. Sutcliffe 8-11 ..... J. Reid
612 (1) 0-33 MIRACLES TAKE TIME (Mrs B. Skinner) D. Elsworth 8-11 B. Rouse
615 (9) 000- DAVILL (C. Blackwell) J. Winter 8-8 ..... W. R. Swinburn
616 (5) KAYOUSHA (HH Aga Khan) R. Houghton 8-8 ..... S. Cauthen
Betting forecast: 11-8 Field Hand, 9-4 San Mercuriale, 6 Members, 8 Miracles Take Time, 10 Kayousha.
TOP FORM TIPS: Field Hand 8, San Mercuriale 7, Members 6.

5 10—CARDINAL WOLSEY HANDICAP; 3-Y-0; 1½m; £2,547 (16 runners).

6 (2) 0100-00 SEA FARER LAKE (C. R. Black) D. Laing 9-7 ..... C. Rutter (5)
8 (1) 00003-0 FOUNDON QUEEN (W. Kelly) M. Blanshard 9-7 ..... J. Reid
9 (3) 20002-0 BRONZE EFFIGY ★ (Mrs R. Henriques) R. Hannon 9-4 Pat Eddery
10 (13) 041-03 HOLYPORT VICTORY (Holyport Bloodstock) M. Usher 9-3 .. dead-ht
11 (5) 2400-0 REAL APPEAL (Mrs G. A. Roberts) R. Winter 9-2 ... W. R. Swinburn
12 (7) 020-400 TARA MIST (C. Cory) R. Voorspuy 9-2 ..... T. Ives
14 (4) 00-0011 SPALMATORI (Rib ex) (D. J. Willis) M. Madgwick 9-1 ... L. Piggott
15 (11) 000-00 MISS JUDDY (Mrs M. Stewart) K. Brassey 9-1 .....
18 (12) 00-042 WINTER PALACE (R. E. Bott Ltd) W. Guest 9-0 ..... S. Cauthen
19 (8) 010-402 TERRA DI SIENA (Rokdale Ltd) C. Horgan 8-11 ..... D. Brown (7)
20 (15) 003-40 MERRY MERSURE (Mrs G. Maxwell) A. Maxwell 8-10 ....
22 (14) 03400- ELECTRIST (D G. Edwards) A. Pitt 8-8 ..... R. McGhin
25 (9) 0003-0 ANOTHER ANGUS (D. K. Ivory) K. T. Ivory 8-8 ..... R. Cochrane
26 (6) 0003-0 CELTIC INDEX (Lady Clague) C. Benstead 8-7 ..... B. Rouse
27 (14) 0-00 FOLKUNA (Mrs J. A. Thompson) W. Musson 8-6 ..... B. Thomson
30 (10) 00-0000 SAIFANO (F. Al-Mutawa) F. Durr 8-3 ..... W. Woods (5)
Betting forecast: 9-4 Spalmatori, 4 Winter Palace, 11-2 Sea Farer Lake, 7 Bourbon Queen, 8 Real Appeal, 10 Mad Jimmy.
TOP FORM TIPS: Spalmatori 8, Winter Palace 7, Terra di Siena 6.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS
Nap: WINTER PALACE (5.10 Sandown)
Next best: CHAUMIERE (3.15 Redcar)

RACING

Richard Baerlein

Bairn, trained by Luca Cumani and second favouite for the Derby since being beaten a head by Shadeed in the 2,000 Guineas, did a gallop over a mile and a quarter at Newmarket yesterday with four other horses and both the trainer and rider, Lester Piggott, came to the conclusion that the son of Northern Baby might not stay the Derby trip.

Cumani has not made a definite decision about Bairn's participation at Epsom but said, "I will not make up my mind until later this week but if he does not run in the Derby it is no disaster because there are plenty of other good races around."

Such a situation prompts the thought that Piggott's services will go elsewhare. It is known that Dermot Weld would like him for Theatrical, who received a good boost when Lord Duke won a £25,000 race at the Curragh on Saturday. Theatrical had given Lord Duke 5lb and a six lengths beating in the Derrinstown Stud Derby Trial and his pedigree fits a Derby winner.

On the other hand Piggott could again team up with his friend Charles St George, who owns Lanfranco trained by Henry Cecil and who was significantly supported for the Derby over the week-end.

Barry Hills will run Royal Harmony in the Derby if the ground dries out although the colt finished last of five, 25 lengths behind the fourth horse in the Mecca Dante. Certain horses cannot act at all at York when the ground is soft and Barry reasons, "I have to ignore that race." In his first outing of the season Royal Harmony ran fourth in the 2000 Guineas.

The threequarters of a length by which Al Bahathri beat the French-trained Vilikaia in the soft ground at The Curragh on Saturday for Goffs Irish 1000 Guineas was almost identical with the distance which separated them on fast ground at Newmarket for the 1000 Guineas. Furthermore, Triptych finished almost the same distance behind them in both races.

Al Bahathri was only reaping the reward of honest endeavour, having been caught on the post by Oh So Sharp at Newmarket after setting a strong pace from the start. She also settled an old score with Top Socialite, who appeared lucky to beat her a head in the Gainsborough Stud Fred Darling Stakes, when Tony Murray tried waiting tactics.

Now they have discovered how much better Al Bahathri goes when ridden from the front, she reversed the placings with Top Socialitie, who was only threequarters of a length and a short head behind her on Saturday.

Indeed, at one stage Piggott and Top Socialitie appeared ready to pounce but she just lacked that final punch, which also led to her two length defeat by Silvermine in the French 1000 Guineas.

Al Bahathri could not have run a gamer race to retake the lead with Vilikaia appeared to have mastered her. Likewise, Murray rode one of his best races on the filly, who will now go for the Coronation Stakes at Ascot.

David O'Brien seemed very disappointed with Triptych, who was never going to win. She could be excused this defeat after her very hard race when beating the colts in the 2000 Guineas only a week before. There is no doubt that the fillies are exceptionally good this year but it is too early to condemn Triptych on this performance, though the trainer dismissed the idea of running in the Oaks.

Some firms took Bella Colora out of the Oaks betting on Saturday morning, including Hills, but she has now been restored at 7-1 co-third favourite with Dance Machine.

The victory of Al Bahathri in the colours of Hamdam Al-Maktoum gave the Maktoum brothers their third classic of the season.

Maktoum Al-Maktoum also had his colours carried to victory in another Group I race yesterday, the £57,000 Prix Saint-Alary at Longchamp when Fitnah beat Robert Armstrong's recent Ascot winner Purchasepaperchase.

The St Leger winner, Commanche Run, makes his seasonal debut in the ten furlong Brigadier Gerard Stakes at Sandown this afternoon and even if the distance is rather short, he should still beat Parliament.

Gold Cup winner Gildoran is also running short of his best trip in the two mile Henry II Stakes and although the soft ground will also be against him, I still expect him to win.

Henry Cecil is said to have an exceptionally fast two-year-old in Putupon, a full-brotcher to Precocious, unbeaten in five races as a two-year-old in 1983. Putupon should be the first leg of a double for Steve Cauthen who reached his 50th winner on Sturday with a four-timer. Winter Palace in the last should complete Cuthen's double.

If the ground remains soft Portlaw will have a great advantage in the Whitsun Cup, while Ian Balding could land the Bear Stakes with San Mercuriale.

Bullrush, an expensive loser last time out at Newmarket, should gain compensation in the Impel Handicap at Doncaster and I like Chaumier in the Zetland Gold Cup at Redcar.

Chris Hawkins sums up the television races

SANDOWN (ITV)

2.30 (1m): PORTLAW loves the mud and won easily at York last time — a race Fandango Beat missed because of the ground.

3.0 (1¼m): PARLIAMENT got a poor run when second to Elegant Air over the course and distance last time. He holds Kalim, fourth, on that form. St Leger winner Commanche Run is being trained for the top mile and a half races and should not be far away.

3.30 (5f): FAYRUS fought back to beat In Toto by a short-head at Newbury recording his sixth win of the season. If the going gets too testing he might not see out this stiff five, however, and Lammastide could step in.

REDCAR (ITV)

2.15 (7f): TRADE HIGH is a winner without a penalty, having been disqualified after beating Mr Rose at beverley recently. On that running he should again beat Top O'Th' Lane, who finished six lengths behind him.

2.45 (1¾m): AL WALLED wll be trying to carry on the good work of stable-companion Al Bahathri. Tackling this trip for the first time after looking short of pace over a mile, he has a good chance.

3.15 (1¼m): TOCKALA is game, loves the mud and ran a tremendous first race of the season when third to Estoc and Gunner Girl at Haydock. This is a hot race with Mailman and Chaumiere bound to be fancied, so the price should be attractive for the nap.

CHEPSTOW (BBC-1)

2.0 (3m 3f Ch): FLYING ACE was desperately unlucky last time, making all and being well clear when losing the weight cloth on the run in at Kelso. Disqualification was inevitable but compensation awaits here.

2.35 (3m 3f Ch): URSER won this last year and with only 2lb more to carry should have no difficulty in following up against moderate opposition.

3.10 (1¼m): HODNET has been running well without much luck and finished third to Pulsate and Flyhome at Goodwood last week over a mile. The extra distance should suit him. Mill Plantation beat Adiyamann at Chester last time and comes into the reckoning, while the front-running Leonidas could go close.

DONCASTER

2 30 Effigy
3 00 Coy Princess
3 30 Meadowbrook
4 00 Bulrush
4 30 Old Dominion
5 00 Silent Rider
5 30 Quiet Riot

DRAW: Low numbers may have advantage on soft ground on straight course
★ DENOTES BLINKERS. GOING: Good to soft

2 30—STAND MAIDEN STAKES: 3-Y-0; 1¼m; £1,071 (10 runners).

5 (1) 0 CANNON HEATH I. Balding 9-0 ... B. Raymond
6 (3) 3 EFFIGY G. Harwood 9-0 ..... G. Starkey
8 (4) 00 FIELD OF GOLD L. Lightbrown 9-0 .....
15 (10) 0-00 PROFESSIONARY D. H. Jones 9-0 .....
16 (8) 002-23 SO WE WON W. Hern 9-0 ..... W. Carson
17 (7) SCHOLARSHIP F. Durr 9-0 ..... M. Birch
18 (6) 0-0 SNACK H. Collingridge 9-0 ..... S. Perks
19 (2) 00 THAMES ISLAND C. Brittain 9-0 P. Bradwell
25 (5) 0-0 LIVE WOODPECKER M. Ryan 8-11 P. Robinson
26 (9) 402- LARIVE B. Hobbs 8-11 ..... R. Hills
Betting forecast: 9-4 Effigy, 3 Roark 4 Larive, 11-2 Cannon Heath, 8 Scholarship, 12 Lady Woodpecker.
TOP FORM TIPS: Roark 9, Effigy 7, Larive 6.

3 0 — RANSKILL SELLING STAKES: 2-Y-0; 5f; £968 (7 runners).

1 (1) 01 LOW COST LADY (D) J. Berry 8-8 W. Carson
2 (6) 0 CHESTWOOD C. Spares 8-7 ..... D. Gibson
4 (6) 0 NICKNEZAR C. Tinkler 8-7 ..... M. Birch
5 (7) 3 COY PRINCESS M. Hinchliffe 8-4 R. Lines (5)
6 (5) 00000 GLENEAGH M. W. Easterby 8-4 .....
7 (3) 040 MISS DEE PEE M. W. Easterby 8-4 doubtful
9 (4) 00 TAWKY HILL R. Hollinshead 8-4 S. Perks
10 (8) WOLLOW BIRD J. FitzGerald 8-4 R. Brown (7)
Betting forecast: 5-4 Low Cost Lady, 11-4 Coy Princess, 5 Wollow Bird, 10 Tawny Hill.
TOP FORM TIPS: Low Cost Lady 8, Coy Princess 7.

3 30—HAREWOOD HANDICAP: 2¼m; £3,002 (7 runners).

1 (7) 022110- WATER CANNON (D) J. Hindley 4-9-10 ..... G. Starkey
2 (2) 00-0011 MORGANS CHOICE C. Hill 8-9-2 ... W. Carson
3 (5) 412-110 MEADOWBROOK (C/D) I. Balding 4-9-0 ..... B. Raymond
5 (3) 430-000 RIKKI TAVI (C) B. Hills 5-8-7 ... R. Hills
7 (6) 23000-0 WRITE THE MUSIC R. Whitaker 4-9-1 ..... P. Robinson
8 (4) 100-000 MOODY GIRL R. Hollinshead 4-8-9 ..... A. Whitehead (7)
10 (1) 4000-12 SINBAD (BF) R Fisher 9-7-7 ....
Betting forecast: 2 Morgans Choice, 100-30 Meadowbrook, 7-2 Water Cannon, 14 Moody Girl, Write The Music.
TOP FORM TIPS: Morgans Choice 8, Sinbad 7, Rikki Tavi 6.

4 0—IMPEL HANDICAP; 3-Y-0; £4,015 (10 runners).

1 (10) 01-2 BULRUSH (BF) W. Hern 9-7 ..... W. Carson
2 (5) 1220-12 CASTLE TWEED A. Stewart 9-3 R. Carter (7)
3 (1) 4430-04 SANDY REEF J. Berry 8-12 ..... S. Perks
4 (7) 04001- AGUADA BEACH ★ (D) M. H. Easterby 8-12 ..... M. Birch
5 (4) 21000-0 REVEILLE (D) M. Jarvis 8-12 ... B. Raymond
6 (8) 0120-40 AXIOM B. Hobbs 8-9 ..... G. Starkey
7 (6) 0200-00 COLONIAL CARESS M. Camacho 8-8 ..... M. Hindley (5)
10 (3) 2000-00 NO REBATE M. Ryan 8-2 ..... P. Robinson
11 (2) 4030-0 MAGIC BID B. Hills 7-9 ..... R. Hills
12 (9) 130042 FOOLISH TOUCH K. Stone 7-9 L. Charnock
Betting forecast: 7-4 Bulrush, 4 Castle Tweed, 11-2 Sandy Reef, 8 Foolish Touch, 10 Aguada Beach, 12 Magic Bid, 14 Axiom, No Rebate.
TOP FORM TIPS: Bulrush 9, Castle Tweed 7, Foolish Touch 6.

4 30—BBC RADIO SHEFFIELD APPRENTICE HANDICAP: 7f. £1,387 (16 runners).

3 (8) 00003-1 GAME FOR A LAUGH (9lb ex) A. Stewart 8-12 ..... R. Carter (7)
4 (12) 0004-00 OLD DOMINION (D) W. Mackie 8-9-7 ..... P. Cerrigan (7)
5 (10) 200240- WIND FROM THE WEST P. Haslam 4-9-6 ..... J. Scally (7)
7 (6) 00230-0 HOLLOWAY WONDER (D) B. McMahon 5-9-4 ..... A. Whitehall (7)
8 (15) 01300/0 MASTER-BLOW T. Kersey 6-9-4 S. Bridle (7)
11 (14) 020100- MISTER PRELUDE ★ C. Hill 5-9-2 ..... N. Carson (7)
12 (3) 0040/00 TROOPER SERGEANT G. Huffer 6-8-13 ..... J. Davies (7)
13 (9) 20000-1 ZAIDE (9lb ex) (D) J. Etherington 4-8-11 ..... M. Hindley (5)
16 (16) 003-000 LEMELASOR D. H. Jones 5-8-8 D. Williams (7)
18 (7) 0-00214 MR ROSE (5lb ex) (D) L. Lightbrown 5-8-4 ..... D. Fowler-Wright (7)
20 (5) 0/0004-2 DOMINION PRINCESS P. Rohan 4-8-2 ..... J. Quinn (7)
22 (11) 2000-10 TARLETON P. Rohan 8-7-12 ..... G. Hind (7)
23 (1) 00000-0 MONTICELLI (C/D) C. Brittain 5-7-11 ..... S. Carrell (7)
24 (2) 000-344 APHRODISIAC ★ (BF) R. Morris 4-7-10 ..... D. Surrey (7)
25 (4) 203-000 FIRESPARK ★ (BF) M. Camacho 5-7-8 ..... S. P. Griffiths (5)
27 (13) 04000-0 GREY CHARM M. Brittain 4-7-7 P. Burke (7)
Betting forecast: 4 Game for a Laugh, 5 Zaide, 6 Dominion Princess, 13-2 Wind From The West, 8 Mr Rose, 10 Monticelli, Tarleton, 12 Lemelasor, Mister Prelude.
TOP FORM TIPS: Game For A Laugh 8, Zaide 7, Mr Rose 6.

5 0—E. B. F. VYNER MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-0; 6f; £1,776 (7 runners).

1 (7) 24 BARRACK STREET (BF) M. Ryan 9-0 ..... P. Robinson
2 (4) ELNAWAAGI Thomson Jones 9-0 ... R. Hills
3 (3) MANTIQUE J. FitzGerald 9-0 M. Hindley (5)
4 (5) 3 SILENT RIDER (BF) F. Durr 9-0 G. Starkey
5 (1) VITSART D. Murray Smith 9-0 ... W. Carson
6 (2) 00 DASRAKI GOLD C. Spares 8-11 ... D. Gibson
7 (6) 00 MISS SERLBY A. Balding 8-11 ..... J. Balding
Betting forecast: 6-4 Silent Rider, 9-4 Barrack Street, 4 Elnawaai, 15-2 Mantique, 14-1 Vitsart.
TOP FORM TIPS: Silent Rider 8, Barrack Street 7.

5 30—ARKSEY HANDICAP: 3-Y-0; 1½m 50yds; £2,674 (6 runners).

1 (4) 0-1 QUIET RIOT R. Armstrong 9-7 ... W. Carson
4 (3) 00030-2 SKERNE SPARK M. Camacho 8-13 ..... M. Hindley (5)
7 (6) 032-000 CHANGAMOOR R. Hollinshead 8-9 ... S. Perks
9 (5) 0300- NORTHERN LOVE R. Armstrong 8-9 ... R. Still
12 (1) 00-00 WINTERTHING M. Jarvis 8-8 ..... R. Lines (5)
14 (2) 0400-03 DONAVAN'S CHOICE M. Ryan 7-12 P. Robinson
Betting forecast: 15-8 Quiet Riot, 5-2 Skerne Spark, 100-30 Donavans Choice, 6 Northern Love, 12 Winterthing.
TOP FORM TIPS: Quiet Riot 9, Skerne Spark 7.

Fontwell

★ DENOTES BLINKERS. GOING: Firm

2 0 — DRAYTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¼m; £827 (12 runners).

000 ROIPAUL 5-12-0 ..... doubtful
B00 THE VINEGAR MAN (C/D) 13-11-10 .....
44P UPPER NOTE 7-11-9 E. Murphy (7)
003 MY FRIEND 6-11-6 ..... M. Perrett
040 FRIDAY STREET 6-11-6 ..... P. Corrigan (7)
FPP PUTEN BUKA ★ 8-10-13 ..... R. G. Hughes
421 HALL'S PRINCE 4-10-12 R. Goldstein
003 NO HACK 6-10-11 ..... R. Dunwoody
F03 MAGIC MOUSE (BF) 9-10-9 ..... M. Caswell (4)
P01 CLASSIC GWEN (5lb ex) 4-10-6 ..... R. Atkins
F30 BRIGHT CECILIA 4-10-0 ... R. Powell
OPP MOUNTCOUT ★ 6-10-0 .....
00F DEVON MINNOW 8-10-0 R. Guest (7)
Betting forecast: 3 Hall's Prince, 4 My Friend, 5 Classic Gwen, 6 The Vinegar Man, 8 Magic Mouse, Friday Street, 10 No Hack.

2 30 — LAVINGTON CHALLENGE CUP (HANDICAP CHASE): 2m 2f 110yds; £3,732 (10 runners).

101 SUTTON PRINCE (5lb ex) 7-11-2 ..... R. Linley
101 FIRE DRILL (5lb ex) 10-11-8 ..... P. Richards
01U CNOC NA CUILLE (C/D) (BF) 8-11-3 E. Murphy (7)
113 ZACCIO (C/D) (BF) 7-11-0 ..... Mr S. Sherwood
OPP THE SONAC ★ 8-10-8 Peter Hobbs
U4U FAMOUS FOOTSTEPS (C/D) 10-10-0 R. Hanwoody
F3F BUCK AND WING (C/D) 10-10-0 ..... M. Perrett
1F2 NEUTERIC (C/D) 6-10-0 ... R. Rowell
050 DOWNPAYMENT (C/D) 11-10-0 ..... R. Goldstein
000 JOHNNY TARQUIN 12-10-0 ..... Mrs N. Ledger
Betting forecast: 11-4 Sutton Prince, 7-2 Zaccio, 4 Cnoc Na Cuille, 5 Fire Drill, 8 Buck And Wing, 10 Neuteric.

3 0—MAYRICK GOOD HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¼m; £2,624 (13 runners).

230 RHYTHMIC PASTIMES 5-12-2 .....
131 MALYA MAL 6-11-5 ..... R. Linley
2147 SOUTHDOWN SPIRIT 9-11-1 R. Rowell
040 FAITHFUL DON (C/D) 6-11-1 R. Chapman (4)
00P BALLYWEST ★ 7-10-12 Peter Hobbs
21-2 SNOWY RIVER 5-10-12 ..... A. Madgwick (4)
SIR EAMON (C/D) 8-10-9 ..... Mr A. J. Wilson
301 OPENING BARS 4-10-6 ... P. Double
-000 TOMPION (C) 11-10-4 ... M. Perrett
00U FORTUNE COOKIE 13-10-0 .....
400 END OF ERA 7-10-0 ... R. Dunwoody
0P0 BRITISH CROWN (C/D) 9-10-0 ..... J. Lawley
202 WARILY 7-10-0 ..... P. Corrigan
Betting forecast: Malya Mal, 4 Opening Bars, 5 Rhythmic Pastimes, 7 Warily, Snowy River, 8 Sir Eamon.

2 00 No Hack
2 30 Sattua Prince
3 00 Malya Mal
3 30 Brigadier Hope
4 00 Carlisle Webster
4 30 Just A Ghost

3 30—BBC RADIO SOLENT HUNTER CHASE: Amateur Riders: 3m 2f 110yds; £1,510 (12 runners).

PP5 BANKSIDE (C/D) 13-12-0 ..... P. Harding (7)
221- BRIGADIER MOUSE 12-12-0 ..... G. Sherwood
433 DANCING BRIG 14-12-0 A. J. Wilson
0/F- ADAM'S BRAKE 15-11-7 ..... J. Hickman (7)
0-P BALTARD ★ 8-11-7 R. Hardy (7)
3 CURRANT NEWS 10-11-7 ..... Miss S. Champion
22 GOOD MEMORIES 11-11-7 ..... S. Claisse (7)
310/ INDIAN COUNT 8-11-7 ..... Doubtful
40- KILLEEN 10-11-7 .....
F2P/ LITTLE CANFORD 11-11-7 .....
F/0- RAWLINSON 11-11-7 R. Buckler (7)
/2F- YONG CHENG 11-11-7 ..... N. Ledger (7)
0/P- ZENAIDA (C/) 10-11-2 D. Evatt
Betting forecast: 5-2 Brigadier Mouse, 7-2 Good Memories, 4 Yong Cheng, 5 Current News, 8 Little Canford, 10 Dancing Brig, Bankside.

4 0—HAYLING NOVICE HURDLE: 2¼m; £548 (11 runners).

231 CAPTAIN WEBSTER ★ (C) 5-11-6 ..... R. Dunwoody
414 HUBLI 5-11-6 ..... P. Michalls
01 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (D) 6-11-6 ..... J. Lawley
0P0 COYOR 5-11-0 ..... R. Linley
PU0 MOROCCO BOUND 6-11-0 ....
3-3P POINTERS LAD 5-11-0 ... P. Double
022 QUAKER LAD (BF) 9-11-0 R. Rowell
0-P0 WOOL ISLAND 5-11-0 Mr D. Robinson
421 BATU ★ 4-10-8 ..... R. Goldstein
302 COLDHARBOUR LAD 4-10-8 ..... P. Guest (7)
000 DIE IN THE SKY 4-10-8 R. E. Hughes
Betting forecast: 11-4 Captain Webster, 7-2 Hubli, 9-2 Quaker Lad, 5 Batu, 6 Riverside Drive, 8 Coldharbour Lad, 10 Pointers Lad.

4 30—SOUTH EAST CHAMPION NOVICE HUNTER CHASE FOR THE KANI-KAZE CHALLENGE CUP: Amateur Riders: 3m 2f 110yds; £1,122 (13 runners).

144 JUST A GHOST 9-13-0 ..... Miss S. French (7)
P BLACK DUAL 9-12-7 ... K. Mitson (7)
04-0 D'ARCY SPICE 8-12-7 ..... Linda Jewell (7)
/PF- FINAL EFFORT 8-12-7 J. Neave (7)
0U5- HUNDREDTH CHANCE 8-12-7 ..... R. Corbett (7)
00/ MUSANDEN 6-12-7 K. Wheeler (7)
3P-P PANROY LAD 8-12-7 D. Evatt (4)
RUGGER BLUE 10-12-7 R. Fisher (7)
SEVEN ROUTAIRE 6-12-7 .....
0/0- SWORD EDGE 8-12-7 Mrs P. Reid (7)
COIN ALL 8-12-7 ... P. Hacking (7)
RUGANMOSS 13-12-7 Mrs C. Elliott
GENERAL MERCHANT 5-12-0 .....
Betting forecast: 3 General Merchant, 4 Just A Ghost, 9-2 Coin All, 5 Rugger Blue, 6 Hundredth Chance, 8 D'Arcy Spice, 10 Ruganmoss.

Other N. H. selections

BEVERLEY.—2.30 Tarna: 3.0 Park Top: 3.30 Emily's Princess: 4.0 Mansion Marauder: 4.30 Forbidden Fruit: 5.0 Village Dancer.

FAKENHAM.—2.15 Candamiles: 2.50 Rusty: 3.25 Oliver Anthony: 4.5 W Six Times: 4.35 B Jaeki: 5.10 Silent Echo.

CHATTERIS.—2.0 Swedish Flag: 2.33 Eric's Wish: 3.10 Gearys Cold Rolled: 3.45 Sharp Song: 4.20 Back In Action: 4.55 Flitterville.

DEVON. — 2.15 Carado: 2.45 Ferocious Knight: 3.15 Easter Lee: 3.45 Miss Shamrock: 4.15 Tropical Mist: 4.45 Spanish God.

HEXHAM.—2.30 Black Label: 3.0 Walton Heath: 3.30 Classaal: 4.0 Unscrupulous Judge: 4.30 Gods Will: 5.0 Charles Duke.

HUNTINGDON. — 2.0 Alefis: 2.30 Irish Pageant: 3.0 Deep Coach: 3.30 Middleriver: 4.0 Sportswords: 4.30 Abonsbaum.

Wetherby

2.15 Lucky Choice
2.50 Newlife Connection
3.25 Rivers Edge
4.00 By The Way
4.35 Golden Ty
5.10 Half Asleep

★ DENOTES BLINKERS; GOING: Good

2 15—GRANGE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE: 2m; £1,150. (15 runners).

020 TOMMY GUNNER (D) 5-11-12 ..... A. Brown
000 NO FLUKE (D) 5-11-7 ... N. Tinkler
4-40 RED NICK (C) 7-11-6 ..... M. Brennan
120 GLEN MAYE (D) 6-11-4 ..... C. Cowley (7)
000 AQUA VERDE ★ 6-11-1 S. Charlton
0PU MONYSOL 6-11-0 .....
002 LUCKY CHOICE 6-10-13 ..... P. Tuck
F00 MARACAS BAY ★ 6-10-11 .....
000 AGHALOKPE 7-10-3 ..... T. Heavey
P00 TARISTEAC ★ 5-10-1 ..... D. Shaw
001 MEASURE UP (D) 9-10-0 D. Dutton
P00 HEAVENLY PRINCESS 5-10-0 ..... Jayne Thompson (7)
000 MAHOGANY HALL ★ 4-10-0 K. Whyte
-0PP GOOD PERFORMER 6-10-0 ..... D. Wilkinson
PPP BARNEY'S CHOICE 9-10-0 ..... T. Weakley (7)
Betting forecast: 5-2 Glen Maye, 7-2 Lucky Choice, 11-2 Measure Up, 8 No Fluke, Red Nick, 10 Tommy Gunner, 12 Aqua Verde.

2 50—BMW SERIES QUALIFIER (NOVICE CHASE): 2m 4f 100yds; £2,277. (9 runners).

031 NEWLIFE CONNECTION (C/D) 6-11-10 R. Lamb
003 HOLD OFF ★ 8-11-6 ..... T. G. Dun
F00 IMPANY 6-11-6 ..... D. Wilkinson
0P0 LEATHERSTOCKING 9-11-6 ..... R. Earnshaw
0-P1 MR FOODBROKER 10-11-6 .....
P04 SUDSBROOKE PARK (BF) 7-11-6 ..... J. Kissane
P02 SWEET STREAM 6-11-6 ..... P. Tuck
010 WILLIE'S GIG 7-11-6 ..... N. Brennan
PF0 FLORRIE PALMER 10-11-1 ..... Mr G. Harker (4)
Betting forecast: 11-8 Mr Foodbroker, 15-8 Newlife Connection, 7 Hold Off, 10 Sudsbrooke Park, 14 Willie's Gig.

Uttoxeter

★ — DENOTES BLINKERS
GOING: Good to soft

2 15—GRAYCOTT SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¼m; £750 (11 runners).

2-00 TYPESET ★ 5-11-13 ..... Mr L. Harvey (13)
341 REAY'S SONS 11-11-8 ..... C. Mann
P30 GOLD FLOOR ★ (C/D) 8-11-2 ..... Shawn James (7)
0P0 NEW MORNING 6-11-1 M. Williams
P30- ROCKS OF BAWN ★ (C/D) 8-11-0 ..... Mr J. Cambidge (4)
03-0 CRACKERJILL 8-10-7 ..... W. Worthington (7)
PF0 BEECHWOOD LAD 6-10-2 N. Hammond
34P

Playing the game the Aussie way

From The Art Of Captaincy come Mike Brearley's thoughts on the old foes Australia.

TRADITIONALLY, England have appointed the captain first, and then co-opted him to pick the team, while Australia have selected their best eleven and made one of them captain. *In 1978* neither Graham Yallop nor I would have been captain had the methods been reversed.

Historically, the English attitude has been connected with class distinctions. Until well after the Second World War the view was that a bunch of professionals needed an amateur as captain. (A similar view applied in the West Indies, until 1960.) The Australians valued "leadership qualities" less; at least on the surface, for I presume that they were not entirely unconcerned whether they had in their 11 a man capable of leading the side. Similarly, for England it was not an entirely irrelevant consideration that the captain should be a decent player.

In an ideal world each system would produce the same result. But it can happen that the best tactician is nowhere near being the best player: and then the relative values of personal performance as against leadership ability have to be weighed up.

The difference in Australia's and England's approach to *captaincy is well-known*. What is not so well-known is that Australia moved closer to our method after their 5-1 defeat under Yallop in 1978-9, when Kim Hughes was named captain for the tour of India in advance of the rest of the party.

AUSTRALIA may never adopt England's procedure with regard to including the captain in the selection committee, but for a brief period, between 1979 and 1983, they made a move in this direction. I say "made a move in this direction," because what they did was to include their *last* captain on the panel. This policy *seems to me illogical*, as it leads to two undesirable consequences whenever there is a change in captaincy. In the first place, it may be embarrassing to have to ask the incumbent to leave the room whenever the other selectors want to discuss his tenure of the office. And, secondly, the new captain is *then not* involved in the selection of the team he is to lead for the forthcoming Test or even tour. This method incorporates the worst of everything.

They have now reverted to their old arrangement, according to which any sounding out of the captain is informal, and at the discretion of the chairman. Greg Chappell and Rick McCosker are members of the three-man committee chaired by Lawrie Sawle. (*From 1980 to 1984* the chairman was Phil Ridings of South Australia.) Greg defends this system on the *grounds* that being a member of the selection committee confuses the captain's role: he then becomes identified, in the eyes of players and public, with the committee's decisions. When a player is left out he is liable to feel that it is the captain who does not rate him highly; as a result, Chappell says, the relationship between *player and captain* can be spoiled by being made unnecessarily complicated. Far simpler, he maintains, to give the captain a side, so that he is in the same boat as the rest of the crew.

I can see the point; but I do not agree. Both Chappell and I accept that the captain's judgment and his preferences must be taken into consideration; we differ in that my view is that the consultation should be formal, and should entail a vote, while he supports an informal involvement. Now, I imagine that even in Australia a dropped player may well suspect — and often rightly — that the captain was in favour of his omission. So the captain cannot avoid *such feelings* unless he is absolutely cut off from the decision-making process and is *known* to be cut off from it. But that, everyone agrees, would be ridiculous.

A CAPTAIN must instil the will to win; which means both ramming home an advantage and clinging on desperately when up against it. Greg Chappell told me how the Test at The Oval in 1972 was a turning-point for Australia after a terrible run. They entered the last innings needing 242 to win, a similar target to that which they had failed to reach at Sydney six months before. He believes that the different outcome at The Oval was partly attributable to his brother's bluntness and realism as captain.

Ian put it to the side before The Oval Test that they should face the fact that another defeat would mean *the ignominy of a third* consecutive series lost, by a wide margin; whereas a win would restore pride at 2-2. This match was, incidentally, the first instance of centuries by brothers in a Test, with Greg (113) and Ian (118) adding 201 for the third wicket in the first innings. The result — an Australian win by five wickets — ushered *in a new era*, Greg claims, of Australian toughness and supremacy, while the alternative might well have led to widespread changes in the team and the need for another start.

The manner of victory is not unimportant: there can be good winners as well as good losers. My experience of *Australian Test teams that I* played against was that they were invariably both, and those with the reputations for a bristling aggression were most capable of treating the "twin impostors" alike.

THE ATTITUDE of Australians to umpiring decisions is never walk, but never show dissent either. In one Test against England in Australia, the sixth, at Melbourne, in 1974-5, Ian Chappell was given out twice in the match caught at the wicket when the ball had merely touched his pads. He marched off in his usual trenchant way, allowing none of the spectators to know that the umpire had made a mistake.

THE AUSTRALIANS have always tended to bowl on or outside the off-stump. Even their off-spinners often bowl with five on the off-side. The wounds of the Bodyline series are still apparent in their reflex antipathy to leg-side *fields. In 1977, during the* MCC v Australians match at Lord's, Geoff Miller was bowling to Greg Chappell. The Australians were cruising along, without much difficulty. So, for variety, I suggested to Geoff that he try an over or two with seven on the leg-side. I remember Chappell throwing his bat down in *disgust*.

More extraordinary was the reaction in Australia 18 months later, when we won a remarkable Test match at Sydney by bowling the home side out for 111, Miller taking three wickets and Emburey four. The ball was turning sharply, so at one point I set a field with only two fielders on *the off-side. At once, Kim* Hughes, trying to run the ball through the vacant third-man area, was caught off bat and pad. After the match, many Australians, though not, I think, the players, complained about these tactics; they could hardly call them defensive, as we had bowled Australia out in only 49.2 overs; but they felt in their guts that it was all somehow unfair.

HOWEVER fierce a contest, I think that cricketers owe each other respect in the face of the ignorance of many spectators. Of course one must expect to be the butt of the odd joke, as when Dennis Lillee pretended to be stung by the ball when I played yet another delivery defensively back to the bowler, or when he *applauded, sarcastically*, the dramatic occurrence of a single.

But sledging — the use of language to abuse or intimidate an opponent — is a totally unwelcome aberration in the game, inane, humourless and unacceptable. The public taunting of an opponent falls into similar category. *Once, in a One-Day International* at Sydney, Lillee and Ian Chappell invited the lower elements of the crowd *to jeer at me* when I missed the stumps in trying for a run-out.

Since Chappell and Lillee retired, my impression has been that the spirit of England v. Australia Tests has *reverted to that of earlier* post-war years, of which Lindsay Hassett has said, "During my time I never heard a single player of either side swear at another."

NO. 3 is a crucial position, and often the hardest to fill. He has *to have the qualities of an* opener (as he may be in for the second ball of the match!); but also a certain versatility. He has to be able to come in when bowlers have settled into a groove, or in mid-afternoon, after several hours with his pads on; or when spinners are already operating on a turning pitch. Even a fine player like *Allan Border* has always looked vulnerable against a new ball. He is of more value to a Test side at No. 5 rather No. 3.

THERE were never any problems on the field with Jeff *Thomson* in his year at Middlesex. A natural athlete, he would always try his best, and his occasional outbursts were directed at himself. He was also the first to help out at practice, fetching balls for other players and giving hints to young bowlers. An easy-going man, he had a good-humoured and genial influence on a team off the field. In fact the only problem was persuading him to work hard enough before a season.

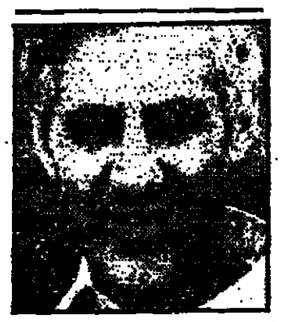
DURING the tour *of Australia* in 1979-80, I was seen by the man in the Sydney street as the embodiment of all that's bad in the British. I talked too much, to glibly, and with the wrong accent. And when they had a go at me on the field I ignored them, like the stuck-up Pom that they knew I was. That beard, too, which led to the nickname "Ayatollah," and that I had grown to express my capacity to be rough and abrasive, struck them as archaic and foreign.

Near the end of the trip, Bob Hawke, then Leader of the *Opposition and a long-term* trade-unionist, told me that he thought I could have mollified that hostility if only I had communicated in some direct way with the crowd.

"AYATOLLAH" BREARLEY

The snags, joys and lessons of leadership

Mike Brearley's conclusions on captaincy form the final part of the serialisation of The Art Of Captaincy



"WHY DO so many players want to be captain?" Derek Underwood wondered, perplexed. It is a good question. A French general was once tactlessly asked, after a famous victory, if it hadn't *really been won by his* second-in-command. He thought for some time before answering. "Maybe so," he replied. "But one thing is certain: if the battle had been lost I would have lost it."

A captain is held responsible when things go wrong; and any rottenness in him *rapidly spreads* through the whole organism. Moreover, he tends to feel responsible when the side does badly. He may of course be right. But there may also have been nothing more that he could have done.

Unlike a rowing eight, a cricket eleven works only by dint of differentiation. The skills, like the shapes and sizes of their owners, are diverse. The captain must *know how to deploy* whatever skills his players have at their disposal. He must enable them to widen their own *range, to have the confidence* to experiment. (My last remark, like many generalisations, is a partial truth, and *the partial truth expressed* by its opposite also needs saying: he must sometimes discourage experimentation in a batsman or a bowler, and insist upon a dogged orthodoxy.)

In short, a captain must get the best out of his team by helping them to play together without suppressing flair and *uniqueness*.

Captaincy is difficult. But we must also do justice to a quite opposite criticism: that I make complex something essentially straightforward. A man said to me recently, "*Motivation is basically* simple; it's a matter of bringing the best out of people." Batsmen may be over-coached; it is said of Ian Botham that he is a wonderfully *natural* cricketer. As Kapil Dev remarked recently, "There is no room for *copying* anyone else's play at Test level."

Without doubt we have to be natural to be captains, too; we must be ourselves. Every good captain leads his side in his own way, as suits his own personality. He must be willing to follow his hunches. The *captain, like the batsman or* the mother, is impeded and stilted in his performance if his head is constantly cluttered up with theories.

The trouble is that not every spontaneous response is appropriate or valid. How can a mother "behave naturally" *if what she longs to do is* strangle her brat? Or a batsman if, whenever a slow bowler tosses one up, he is irresistibly tempted to slog it over mid-wicket? It is true that captaincy is at best often a matter of intuition; but only if the intuition has been honed and trained and developed along the right lines. The heart must be in the right place, but so must the mind and its attention to detail.

● John Arlott wrote about me. 'He has, though, always been anxious — almost certainly over-anxious — to prove himself as a batsman at Test level.' *He went on to comment that I* was not able to live up to my full ability in Tests. 'A case, we may assume, of "Physician heal thyself."'

There are no hiding-places for a captain. In Brecht's play *Galileo* there is a scene in which the Judge changes from his magnificent robes. This imposing figure, symbol of the Law and representative of God, slowly divests himself of his clothes, to reveal a puny *figure*, wrinkled and wizened. Where would his authority be without the trappings of bench, wig and scarlet gown? Cricket captains in sweaty dressing-rooms cannot conceal their shortcomings. There is no protective barrier between them and their workforce. In this respect, the job is closer to the foreman's than the *managing* director's; but the captain does not have a heavy hierarchy weighing him down.

The captain, then, has to exercise authority without the aid of distance or subterfuge. He cannot be other than himself. Ultimately it is by example that he earns, or fails to earn, the respect of the team.

No one will follow a prig or a prude; but a captain cannot afford to be dissolute in his personal life. The unreformed law-breaker finds laying down the law for others a problem, and his pronouncements lack credibility even when they imply that someone else is going too far in the opposite direction. *When Captain of England* in West Indies in 1980, Botham, who has never been too keen on training himself, found himself ridiculed by the team when he suggested to Gooch that he was overdoing his *early-morning runs*.

The proximity of leader and led makes cunning a dangerous tool in man-management. I have always doubted the value of manipulation — that is, the attempt to influence by *subtle control in which the* controller keeps the strings in his hands — as a method of leadership. Sooner or later people resent being played upon like flutes or tricked into dancing to a certain tune. *In sport*, there is even less room for such dissimulation. A cricket captain is engaged in a co-operative physical *endeavour with the rest of the* players, and he is likely to get the best out of them by being to a considerable degree *spontaneous and direct* himself.

A captain will sometimes *feel lonely and out on a limb*. When I first led Middlesex, one or two of the senior players voiced criticisms about my putting fielders in unorthodox positions. But they went on without irony, "The odd thing is, the ball keeps going to them."

The captain should not ignore advice or convention; but he *should* not be trammelled with them either. He needs the courage of his convictions. At dinner, Dr Johnson once put into his mouth a whole potato which turned out to be too hot. Hastily he spat it out on to the table. The company held their breath, wondering how the great man would deal with *this potentially embarrassing* episode. Unabashed, the doctor declared, "A fool would have swallowed that!"

Cricket embodies enough aspects of life, and captaincy many more. One who finds a *career that fits in with some* of his earliest dreams, and finds that career intensely fulfilling, is indeed fortunate.

● The Art of Captaincy by Mike Brearley is published by Hodder and Stoughton on June 3, price £12.95.

David Frost — Auckland 24, England 6

Brave England need new attacking combinations

RUGBY UNION

Following their 24-6 defeat by Auckland at Eden Park on Saturday, England yesterday flew almost a thousand miles from near the north of the North Island to near the south of the South Island at Dunedin where tomorrow they meet Otago and then settle down to earnest preparation for the first of their two Tests against the All Blacks, at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, on Saturday.

As they watched the snow-capped peaks of the Southern Alps with the majestic 12,000-odd feet of Mount Cook slip beneath them, *they had plenty* of food for thought. For the first half an hour or so on Saturday Auckland played some marvellous all-round attacking rugby, setting a pace which, after the sub-standard match at Gisborne last Wednesday, might have had England totally bewildered.

In the event England showed real guts in covering and tackling, and from start to finish they fought a line-out battle which, for sheer vigour and disregard for the laws of the game by both sides, could *only* have taken place under a New Zealand referee. This, of course, was the reason for Carwyn James's instruction to the 1971 Lions *about* getting their retaliation in first.

In the end, though, there could be *no* doubt that Auckland were much the better all-round side, a team who believed in their ability to play adventurous, 15-man rugby. This leaves England with a lot of ground to make up in the busiest week *of the* tour.

There will be no respite from Otago. They are not the side they *were* when Vic Cavanagh coached them into the most respected rucking team in the world or when they had Chris Laidlaw and Earl Kirton as their halfbacks. But, after years in the doldrums, they last *season* finished third in the inter-provincial championship, behind Auckland and Canterbury, and their pride has been restored. This is not an easy Tuesday game.

England have got to try out some fresh combinations of players in this match, and then Martin Green, the coach, has got to rectify England's faults, most notably in rucking and in attacking *on a broad* front, before Saturday's Test. It is a tall order.

England's defeat on Saturday was no surprise. Auckland, as the 1983 Lions discovered, are a complete and balanced team, almost certainly the best provincial side *in the world*, with only Western Province in South Africa capable of challenging them for that title. Auckland have two All Black line-out experts in Andy Haden and Gary Whetton, they scrummage powerfully, and, as they hunt in the loose, their forwards keep their heads and bodies leaning forward and low.

GREEN . . . coach under pressure

Their back movements are sparked off by the quicksilver David Kirk, who will win his first cap for the All Blacks next Saturday, and their three *quarters* and full-back are prepared to attack, even from long range. It is a revealing fact that, while England were searching in vain for *second-phase* possession, Auckland scored each of their three tries by means of movements begun direct from scrums, one of them deep in their own half of the field.

England never looked comfortable in the scrums, and while they often managed to reach the ball first at the line-outs, their possession here tended to be much less controlled than Auckland's. In the circumstances Melville played a superb game at scrum-half, *but few threequarter movements* were attempted.

Ironically England's only try came from *some poor passing*. Melville's pass went over Barnes's head, and Dodge passed along the ground towards Smith. Smith first fly-kicked the ball and then toed it neatly over the line for the try, converted from the right touchline by Barnes, whom Auckland allowed only two place kicks at goal all afternoon.

Auckland's goalkicker, Fox, failed with his first three kicks but sent all the remaining five over the bar. Haden, Gary Whetton, and Stanley *scored* Auckland's three tries, Fox contributing three conversions and two penalty goals.

Haden, who is now 34, said afterwards England were the best line-out, ball-winning side he had played against at Eden Park for at *least ten years*. "And that includes the Lions," he added.

He *said that*, in contrast to other British sides he had played against, England lacked power in the scrums. "They will suffer there against the All Blacks," he said. "They won't be able to roll off scrums or to get Melville to run unless they can find some scrum power."

John Hart, the man who has coached Auckland to victory in all their last 16 matches against overseas sides, picked out two particular faults in England's play. "They don't get down low enough at the rucks," he said, "and there's a bit of a problem at full-back." It is true that Metcalfe did not play with the sureness and confidence he had shown at Gisborne the previous Wednesday.

Paul Dodge, the England captain, said that this result did not mean by any means that England were doomed to defeat in next Saturday's Test. "The All Blacks have not played together, as Auckland have," *he said*.

The match, watched by a crowd of almost 40,000, was not interfered with by demonstrators. Three people were arrested for unfurling an anti-apartheid banner on the terraces and one man, in a group of 300 demonstrators outside the ground, was arrested for allegedly assaulting a policeman.

Auckland: J. Harris; J. Kirwan, J. Stanley, K. Sherlock, T. Wright; G. Fox, D. Kirk; S. McDowell, T. Abercrombie, M. Gray, G. Whetton, *A. Haden (capt.)*, M. Brooke-Cowden, G. Roch, A. Whetton.

England: J. Metcalfe; S. Smith, P. Dodge (capt.), B. Barley, M. Harrison; S. Barnes, N. Melville; G. Pearce, S. Bainbridge, M. Preedy, W. Dooley, S. Bainbridge, D. Cooke, M. Teague, J. Hall.

Referee: R. Francis (Wairarapa-Bush).

ENGLAND'S manager Derek Morgan has complained of *refereeing* inconsistencies during the tour.

Morgan said England had struggled *to* cope with changed interpretations of scrummaging and line-out laws. "It hasn't been the bias of any particular referee which has bothered us," Morgan said. "It has been the difference from match to match and that is the problem.

"It doesn't matter what it says in the book, when you're out there you've got to react to the way the referee is interpreting the law on the day, on that occasion. That's fine if there is consistency from match to match. If there is not, then there are problems . . ."

Charles Edwards
Japan 13, Ireland 48

Ireland stick to open plan

IRELAND SCORED eight tries—three of them by right wing Trevor Ringland—in their comprehensive victory at Osaka yesterday in the *first of the two Tests played* on the five-match tour. In 80-degree heat, the Irish adhered admirably to the orders of their coach, Mick Doyle, who is using this tour as preparation to develop the *Irish open rugby policy for* next season.

Apart from a brief period just after half-time, the Irish were in full control with their forwards supporting the running and passing among the backs. The top scorer was centre Michael Kiernan, who totalled 20 points through a try, two penalty goals and five conversions.

Philip Matthews, the flanker, gave a powerful display and scored two tries. The other tries came from full-back Hugo MacNeill and the captain, Ciaran Fitzgerald.

The only change from the team which won the Five Nations Championship and the Triple Crown was the open-side flanker, Paddy Kenny, who replaced the injured Nigel Carr.

The Japanese backs were enterprising in their running and it needed good Irish tackling to keep them quiet. The Japanese scored two good tries, both in the second-half.

The second and concluding Test is in Tokyo on Sunday.

Ireland: H. MacNeill (Oxford U); T. Ringland (Ballymena), M. Kiernan (Lansdowne), B. Mullin (Dublin U), K. Crossan (Instonians); P. Dean (St Mary's), M. Bradley (Constitution); P. Orr (Old Wesley), C. Fitzgerald (St Mary's, capt), J. McCoy (Dungannon); D. Lenihan (Constitution), W. Anderson (Dungannon); P. Matthews (Ards), B. Spillane (Bohemians), P. Kenny (Wanderers).

Referee: D. Bevan (Wales).

John Samuel reports from San Jose on the first IAAF Grand Prix

First meeting no easy Cruz

ATHLETICS

If athletic history was being *made in San Jose on Saturday* with the first meeting in the Mobil Grand Prix (which will translate points into dollars after 16 meetings) at least it was done California style — which meant nothing much *went the way it was supposed* to go.

In the anxious hours before the start, Joaquim Cruz, Brazil's 800 metre superstar, twirled through the athletes' hotel swing doors in his way in as a six-foot *Martian Mouse* spun on its way out. The top athletes were sharing house with the annual US space fiction convention, all of whom dress according to the nature of their space fantasy. "The *born losers and born winners* altogether under the same roof," someone said cruelly.

Whether from delayed shock or not, Cruz—whose 800m Olympic victory over Sebastian Coe was hailed as the major *rags-to-riches story of the Los* Angeles Games—came second to Johnny Gray of the US on the turquoise track of the Bruce Jenner meeting as the 9,500 crowd cheered itself silly. It was 22-year-old Cruz's *first defeat and the surprise of* the day.

Four of the original 17 events — nine women's and eight men's—were not allowed any Grand Prix points because there was not the required five athletes in the world's top 50 taking part, which was something of a disappointment of the organisers

But there were quite *a few* compensations. Steve Scott of America became only the second man in history to run 100 sub-four-minute miles *when he finished in 3 min 56.5* sec ahead of Ireland's Ray Flynn. New Zealander John Walker was the first man to reach the century on February 19 in Auckland.

STEVE SCOTT claims victory and his 100th sub-four-minute mile

The discus produced one of the major performances. Czechoslovakia's Imrich Bugar spun it to 233ft 9in., the longest of his life and the fourth-best in history, on his first throw. Another Czech, more famous still, Jarmila Kratochvilova, won the 800m in 1 : 59.92 only to find that her race was one of those which lacked the required top-class athletes. She received no Grand Prix points.

The triple gold medalist of Los Angeles, Valerie Brisco-Hooks, took the 100m by the slimmest of margins, 11.01 to 11.02, from Merlene Ottey-Page, which was something of a surprise since Brisco-Hooks *is primarily a 200 and 400m* runner. It is an example of the way athletes are adjusting training and targets to the Grand Prix requirements. In the women's events this year, only the 100 and 800m count. *Next year it will be the 200* and 400m.

Cruz resists the idea that he comes from a mud hut, but it *is true enough that his early* years were spent in a house with dirt floors. A man as easy with a smile as he is fluid in his stride, he found one week's real speedwork insufficient to overhaul Gray, the American *record holder, but who was a* disappointed seventh in the Olympics. This time, Gray was hot from an indoor season in which he set a world best for the 880yds.

It is another indicator that form will vary greatly before the final Grand Prix meeting in Rome on September 7. *Some will be peaking much* later than others, and not too much should be read into the earlier results.

Gray said: "Once I got ahead in that final stretch, I knew no-one was going to take me. So it was 1:45.76 now but it'll be 1:41 when I get to Europe later."

His was a double motivation. "Of course, I wanted to beat Cruz, good friend as he is, but I also wanted it for a great hurdler friend, Curtis Perry, who's in hospital with liver cancer. He's lost 30lb in three or four days. I nearly cried when I saw him there, but he says he's trying to beat it and I felt this could do something to help."

Britain was represented by Jack Buckner and John Docherty both in the 3,000m. Buckner led at the bell, was taken by Doug Padilla in the back straight but had to shorten his stride and was thrown off rhythm on the bend. He dug-in well, but the *Mexican Mauricio Gonzales* went by him in the home straight. But the Briton, though disappointed personally, had run a fighting race. Padilla won in 7:48.07 with Gonzalez 7:48.10 and Buckner 7:48.62.

BRUCE JENNER CLASSIC (San Jose).—Men (US if not stated) 100M: 1, K. Baptiste, 10.23; 2, H. Glance, 10.24; 3, M. Lattany, 10.29. 200M: 1, Baptiste, 20.10 (wind-aided); 2, B. Crain, 20.29; 3, C. Smith, 20.32. 400M: 1, M. Rowe, 45.16; 2, M. Franks, 45.50; 3, D. Robinson, 45.54. 800M: 1, J. Gray, 1:45.76; 2, J. Cruz (Braz), 1:45.76; 3, B. Kouchellah (Ken), 1:46.39. 1Mile: 1, S. Scott, 3:56.5; 2, R. Flynn (Ire), 3:56.8; 3, C. Aragon, 3:57.6. 3,000M: 1, D. Padilla, 7:48.07; 2, M. Gonzalez (Mex), 7:48.10; 3, J. Buckner (GB), 7:48.62; 5, J. Doherty (GB), 7:52.45. 110M Hurdles: 1, R. Kingdom, 13.31; 2, A. Phillips, 13.41; 3, M McCoy (Can), 13.55. 400M Hurdles: 1, D. Patrick, 49.82; 2, T. Rambo, 50.00; 3, N. Page, 50.40.

Long Jump: 1, M. Powell, 8.17; 2, L. Myricks, 8.04; 3, V. Bradley, 7.62. Pole Vault: 1, P. Quinon (Fr), 5.60M; 2, D. Lytle, 5.50; 3, D. Kenworthy, 5.50. Javelin: 1, E. Vilhjalmsson (Ice), 88.22M; 2, T. Petrenoff, 87.22; 3, M. Barnett, 83.24. Discus: 1, I. Bugar (Cz), 71.26M; 2, K. Hjeltnes (Nor), 69.62; 3, A. Burns, 69.10.

Women 100M: 1, V. Brisco-Hooks, 11.01 (wind-aided); 2, M. Ottey-Page (Jam), 11.02; 3, A. Brown, 11.15. 800M: 1, J. Kratochvilova (Cz), 1-59.92; 2, J. Clark, 2-01.83; 3, R. Campbell, 2-02.20. 3,000M: 1, F. Larrieu, 8-50.54; 2, G. Waitz (Nor), 8-51.10; 3, L. Jennings 9-05.65; 5, M. Joyce (Ire), 9-19.23. 400M: Hurdles: 1, J. Brown-Kinn, 55.41; 2, T. Brown, 55.89; 3, S. Barksdale, 58.03. High Jump: 1, S. Kostadinova (Bulg), 1.95m; 2, L. Ritter, 1.92; 3, S. Lorentzon (Swe), 1.92.

Peter Clifford at Mugello on the Italian Grand Prix

Quick-fire double victory for Spencer

MOTOR CYCLING

Freddie Spencer lengthened his 500cc world championship lead by winning the Italian Grand Prix at Mugello yesterday — ahead of his main *rival Eddie Lawson*, the world champion.

Spencer, the 1983 champion, overtook *his Honda team-mate* Ron Haslam on the second lap and was never headed, although when his tyres began sliding in the stifling conditions it appeared that Lawson, *who had come through on his* Yamaha from eighth on the first lap to second on the fourth, might close the six-second lead. But he began to experience similar problems to his fellow American.

The battle for third place was a real thriller as Haslam tried to defend his fast start against his Honda Britain team-mate Wayne Gardner, another works three-cylinder *Honda ridden* by Randy Mamola, and the four-cylinder Sonauto Galuoises Yamaha of last week's German Grand Prix winner Christian Sarron.

By the last third of the 27-lap race Haslam had been forced to give up and accept sixth, while Gardner and Mamola slowly pulled away from Sarron. Gardner, from Australia, took third place *after the Californian Mamola* made a mistake with four laps to go and lost ground which he could not make up.

With a bike that was visibly down on power Rob McElnea of Britain tried to keep his Skoal Bandit Suzuki up with the works Galliga Suzuki ridden by Franco Uncini and the Yamaha of Raymond Roche, who made a last-minute decision *to ride after crashing in* practice and damaging his foot. McElnea was forced to admit defeat by half distance and had a lonely ride into ninth position, while Roche finally beat Uncini for seventh after a race-long battle.

After only 15 minutes' rest Spencer also won the 250cc race, the first rider *to achieve* the double since Jarno Saarinen in 1973. He overhauled Carlos Lavado with six laps to go, and now leads that championship as well.

SPORT IN BRIEF

ORIENTEERING: Jonathan Musgrave (Grampian) scored a *double in the Scottish* championships this weekend. On Saturday at Loch Ard Forest he held off a strong challenge from his clubmate, Jack Maitland, to win the nine-kilometre event. Musgrave and Maitland then combined forces with Jim Doig on Sunday at Devilla to give Grampian the relay cham*pionship. Doig recorded the* fastest lap time, 46 minutes 41 seconds.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Canterbury defeated St Helens 30-24 at Christchurch yesterday in the first match of the English club's tour of New Zealand. The game was locked at 24-24 when the Canterbury captain, David Field scored a try almost on full time.

Coventry City 4, Everton 1

Regis leads the escape

SOCCER

Coventry City completed the greatest First Division escape act of modern times with a thumping victory over the League champions Everton at Highfield Road yesterday and sent Norwich down in the process.

But there were raised eyebrows at the champions' line-up. The Football League had instructed Everton to field a full-strength team out of fairness to Norwich. But when the visitors ran out yesterday *there was no* Andy Gray, no Peter Reid, no Gary Stevens and no Derek Mountfield — all key components of a side which had swept all before it.

Everton's manager Howard Kendall was adamant afterwards that he had fielded his strongest team. "Gray and Reid had groin strains. Stevens hurt his neck in a car crash and Mountfield is still recovering from an ankle injury," he said.

Kendall had a few words of sympathy for Norwich, but added: "I am a firm believer that after 42 matches you finish in the League where you deserve to. Norwich will now be reflecting on points dropped during the season." Coventry finished with 50 points for 18th place — above QPR on goal difference — with the Milk Cup winners one point behind.

The extraordinary result climaxed a remarkable 10 days for Coventry. Despite their reputation for escaping relegation, few would have backed them to win their last three games against Stoke, Luton and Everton to pip Norwich.

They won the first two games 1-0 and then yesterday enjoyed a rare feast of goals as Cyrille Regis, with two, finally produced *the form that prompted* Coventry to pay West Bromwich £300,000 for him before Christmas.

Regis caught Everton cold with a powerful header from 12 yards in the fourth minute and struck a measured shot for his second in the first 60 seconds of the second half. The striker also supplied the pass for Micky Adams' goal in the 17th minute.

There was a slight hiccup in Coventry's progress in the *42nd minute when Paul* Wilkinson headed in for Everton. But after Regis's second goal, Coventry's fourth by Terry Gibson in the 78th minute, a magnificent shot after Stuart Pearce's 40-yard pass, was a glorious finale.

Many of the 21,000-plus crowd danced on the pitch at the end but Coventry's manager, Don Mackay, was not carried away. "We have a lot of work to do to make sure we do not get into a similar situation next season," he said.

Coventry: Ogrizovic; Butterworth, Pearce, Hibbitt, Kilcline, Peake, Bennett, McGrath, Rees, Gibson, Adams.
Everton: Southall; Harper, Hughes, Ratcliffe, Van den Hauwe, Richardson, Steven, Wilkinson, Sharp, Bracewell, Sheedy.
Referee: J. R. Lewis (Gt Bookham).

Generous Brown as Norwich go down

AFTERWARDS Coventry's manager Don Mackay said: "I was worried when I saw Everton had a few players missing. I thought the reserves coming in might have fought a bit harder. We wanted Everton to field their full side because many of their players have had more than 60 games.

"I am delighted for our lads, who worked so hard today and played well into the bargain. Now we have to sit down in the summer and try to make sure it doesn't happen again. All we've done is give ourselves a breathing space."

Mackay added he felt sorry for Norwich's manager Ken Brown, saying: "I know how I would have been feeling if I was in his shoes. But he is a pro—he knows the highs and lows and he is good enough to bounce back, to get his team sorted out and be one of the top sides in the Second Division next season."

Cyrille Regis said: "That has to be one of the most satisfying days of my career, especially after the nightmare year I've had. I knew that if we went down, people would say one of the reasons was the goals I hadn't scored. You have to keep going."

Brown tried to keep his mind off the match by walking *his dog* on a remote Norfolk beach. When told the score he said: "We have had a feeling of helplessness ever since our last game at Chelsea, which we won.

"We said then that if Cov*entry won their last three* games to pip us, they would deserve it, and I take my hat off to them. Everton may not have had a full-strength team, but this morning I would rather have been in *our shoes than Coventry's.*

"We have just got to start again. I have been strengthening the side and I hope to be able to continue doing so.

David Lacey looks at England's priorities after defeat in Glasgow

Big heat on the strikers

ENGLAND leave for Mexico tomorrow morning on a tour which will form part of their education for the 1986 World Cup finals. They will learn about the problems of heat and altitude. If they are lucky they will also be taught some fundamental footballing lessons; if they are wise they will heed them.

The last act before departure fell a trifle flat. On Saturday England were beaten 1-0 by Scotland at Hampden Park, their first defeat in *nine matches and their first* in Glasgow for nine years. The match, played in a continuous downpour, was so poor that one came away feeling more charitable towards the Prime Minister's intervention which had led to the fixture being switched from Wembley.

Maybe Mrs Thatcher is a better judge of footballing form than we thought. It would not have been worth leaving London knee deep in *Scottish fans over* the Bank Holiday weekend for the sake of such a drab spectacle. In any case Glasgow played host to an international gathering of the clans on Saturday, so hardly anyone in the city could have noticed the difference.

Scotland deserved their narrow win because while there was little to choose between the sides in defence and midfield, at least they were stronger and more de*termined in pressing home* attacks. This view directly contradicts the opinion of Bobby Robson, the England manager, who did not think his team deserved to lose because they created more chances and were never second best.

"We were not outgunned, outmatched, outskilled or outfought," he declared. "We had chances to score three or four goals and didn't take any of them. They had one and took it — one good cross, one good header, and we've lost 1-0. But I thought that fractionally we were the better side."

Unless Robson finds some answers to his attacking problems over the coming months he is going to find himself saying the same thing in just over a year's time when England are again eliminated from a World Cup tournament because of their inability to score goals when goals are needed most. (All this, of course, assumes that England qualify, but with eight points from five matches and three home games to come such an assumption can hardly be called rash.)

Robson's team has reached the stage at which the foundations are solid and the framework unyielding but the overall construction *is* still some way from winning a design award. England are hard to beat; they are getting harder to watch.

SCOTTISH SALUTE . . . Gough, right, awaits Miller's congratulations after the winner at Hampden Park on Saturday

Since more than half of the present side played in the 1982 World Cup under Ron Greenwood, when the goalless draws against West Germany and Spain in the second phase of the tournament left England unbeaten but knocked out, the present situation is not surprising. Under Robson the team have gained in experience but after last year's little surge and the *sudden flood* of goals against Finland and Turkey, are as short of imagination as ever.

The dividends of last summer's tour of South America are almost exhausted. Barnes, while nothing can ever be taken away from his superb goal in Brazil, is finding it increasingly hard to come to terms with the fact that most international defenders do tackle *and tackle hard.*

Hateley has shaken off a couple of injuries this season to become a consistent scorer but his first touch on the ball continues to let him down and on Saturday he only once exposed McLeish's lack of pace. The Aberdeen centre-back had an excellent match but Hateley was so static that at times McLeish must have felt that he was leaning on a lamp post.

Again Francis did the bulk of the running, spinning and twisting around the fringe of a crowded penalty area. But apart from one turn and shot early in the game it is hard to remember Francis ever making a beeline for goal. These days he is more corners when he gets within range.

Francis was nearly taken off for the last 10 minutes. Fred Street, the England physio, waited on the touchline holding a No. 10 only to be called back by Robson before reappearing with Hoddle's No. 4. The England manager later explained that he had decided to leave Francis on the field so that he could go wide on the right which, with Waddle already on for Barnes and Lineker joining Hateley in the middle, at least gave England a broader chance of saving the match.

Hoddle had provided some of the few inspired touches the game needed but unless he is played "in the hole" behind the front runners, cannot be used to proper effect all the time he is asked to operate alongside Wilkins. He is an expert at free-kicks near goal but, when England were awarded one of these early in the match, Barnes took it

"In my own mind," said Robson, "the team is fairly well settled. But over the next year we've got to find our most lethal goalscoring trio, strikers who can work well together and can score goals to win matches." Since this will be the aim of every other international team manager Robson need not feel alone. He wants three goalscorers; in 1982 Italy found one—and that was enough.

However, mere hard work and a good team spirit will not be enough to succeed in Mexico, and the coming matches in the Aztec Stadium—against Italy, Mexico themselves and West Germany—*will show Robson how* much he can reasonably demand of Bryan Robson and Wilkins in such a climate. The traditional Mexican image of mouldering bones lying beside a cactus in a *desert comes to mind*—except that in this case the bones are wearing football boots.

In the 1970 World Cup in Mexico Alf Ramsey's England team found the right *pace and pattern for the con*ditions and played better football than they had in winning the Jules Rimet Trophy four years earlier. And still they failed.

Robson intends using Lineker, Waddle and Dixon in his search for a successful striking combination. He should pay equal attention to the team's rhythm. It really is a different ball game out there — as Robson well knows.

The goal that raised Scotland's flagging spirits involved four of their best players. From Souness, who once or twice treated Wilkins and Bryan Robson like a head prefect treats second-formers, the ball went to Gough, who played it left across the face of the England penalty area. McLeish then pushed an inspired if slightly fortunate pass out to Bett through Hateley's legs. Bett's high centre beat the defence and Gough leapt high above little Sanson to head in over Shilton.

Having forcibly reminded a group of English fans about Bannockburn, the Scottish supporters roared their appreciation of a victory over the Auld Enemy which this year embraced not only the football team but the Prime Minister, and the respective secretaries of the English League and Football Association not to mention the worthies of Norwich City.

The tartan platoon who defiantly drove to London to watch the match on television *outside* a deserted Wembley Stadium found they had nowhere to plug in the set. They were the lucky ones.

SCOTLAND: Leighton (Aberdeen); Gough, Malpas (both Dundee U), Aitken (Celtic), McLeish, Miller (both Aberdeen), Strachan (Manchester Utd) (McLeod, Celtic, 71 min), Souness (Sampdoria), Archibald (Barcelona), Bett (Lokeren), Speedie (Chelsea).

ENGLAND: Shilton (Southampton); Anderson, Sansom (both Arsenal), Hoddle (Tottenham) (Linekar, Leicester, 80 min), Fenwick (QPR), Butcher (Ipswich), Robson (Manchester U), Wilkins, Hateley (both AC Milan), Francis (Sampdoria), Barnes (Watford) (Waddle, Newcastle, 62 min).
Referee: M. Vautrot (Fr).

Patrick Barclay in Reykjavik

Scotland warming to task

THE MOOD of Scotland's players as they relaxed in *Iceland yesterday recalled* Ken Dodd's old radio catchphrase: "By Jove, I needed that!" It may have been a scratched victory, achieved with a scratch side... but seldom can success over the Auld Enemy have been so timely.

Their morale dented by the recent World Cup defeat by Wales, their resources depleted by the absence of Merseyside men and other players, Scotland had summoned almost *forgotten* fighting qualities to level the ancient series at 40 wins each. They had paid their dues to the rain-soaked Hampden faithful.

Tomorrow night's World Cup tie in Reykjavik can now be approached with greater confidence, as a relieved Stein acknowledged yesterday. Among the most heartening gains was the performance in midfield of Aitken, whose strength and authority helped Souness to return to his most influential form, while the similarly sizeable Gough provided a reminder of how handy a young man he is to have around when the pressure is on.

But nowhere was Scotland's resurgent spirit more obvious than in central defence where the Aberdeen pair of Alex McLeish and Willie Miller showed they had emerged unscathed from an apparent nightmare against Hughes and Rush two months ago. McLeish, Stein asserted, "never gave the new wonder (Hateley) a look at the ball, either in the air or on the ground."

Stein is unlikely to make many changes in the team he hopes to announce today after looking at the new arrivals from Everton, Gray and Sharp, in training. Though Archibald and the courageous Speedie performed satisfactorily at Hampden, Gray at least is expected to come in, with the choice of partner involving Saturday's pair, Johnston and Sturrock.

A further anxiety was removed yesterday when Stein declared that the pitch at the national stadium—criticised by Wales after they lost there last year—was now in excellent condition. "You won't find a better one at home," he said. "It's a wee bit windy, that's all."

The decision to come to Iceland at this time has long seemed questionable. Dalglish and other Liverpool players are missing because of the European Cup final. And it could have been worse; had Aberdeen, rather than Juventus, reached Brussels, Stein would also have lacked his goalkeeper and central defenders.

But an important factor is that Iceland, where night no longer falls over the bare battledress landscape, is far from inclement at the moment; such conditions will be seen as adequate compensation if Scotland procure the points they need to make September's crunch in Wales less daunting.

A further sign that the pendulum has swung their way came on Saturday evening's flight from Glasgow when Tony Knapp, the friendly Englishman who manages Iceland on a part-time basis, confirmed that their two most noted players, Sigurvinsson and Gudjohnsen, are out through injury.

SCOTLAND U-21s (v. Iceland U-21, Reykjavik, today 5.30 pm): Gunn (Aberdeen); McKinnie (Aberdeen), McKinley (Dundee), Cooper (Aberdeen), Clarke (St Mirren), Lowie (Hearts), Stark (Aberdeen), Beaumont (Dundee U), Black (Aberdeen), McClair (Celtic), Nevin (Chelsea).

SOCCER IN BRIEF

STOKE City will have talks with Southampton's former England defender and captain Mick Mills this week about the managerial vacancy at the club. Mills, 36, has told South*ampton he would like* to move to become a player-manager. He made his league debut for Ipswich, in 1965.

ANDERLECHT, Belgian champions for the 18th time, completed their League season with a 4-3 victory at Lokeren that took their goal total to 100 from 34 games.

KHOREN OGANESIAN, capped 25 times for the Soviet Union, has been banned from the game for "gross violations of discipline," a Soviet newspaper has reported. His suspension is just one of many handed out to players and officials of the Ararat team, who have slumped to third from bottom of the First Division.

MIDDLESBROUGH manager Willie Maddren has signed a two-year contract after working without one during his first season. The club's former coach, George Armstrong, has rejoined *Malcolm Allison*, now in charge of Kuwait's national team, as his assistant.

BAYER VERDINGEN destroyed Bayern Munich's double hopes by winning the West German Cup final in Berlin for the first time yesterday. Goals by Feilzer and Schaefer gave the Krefeld club a 2-1 victory after Hoeness opened the scoring.

John Rodda reports on the UK Championships

Storm clouds clear and youthful talent shines

ATHLETICS

The sun came out at the eleventh hour to kiss Antrim, and all those who had struggled to make sure the HFC United Kingdom Championships achieved a level of credibility with a 400 metres race which gives the season ahead yet more exciting prospects.

A championship which is largely unwanted because it is too early in the season, and the fears which Northern Ireland conjures for many, combined to distort the character of the meeting. Rain and wind for most of the two days of competition only worsened the depression, until, with barely *half-a-dozen events remaining*, the clouds gave way and the sun shone through. It was just the sort of warm coveting for which 400m men had been waiting and every one of them embraced the chance.

Phil Brown, one of the British quartet which took the silver medal in the Olympic 4 x 400 relay at Los Angeles, sounded the gong heralding new achievements over one lap. He kept with the early pace and then poured out the speed *with 100* metres remaining to achieve a personal best time of 45.26sec, making him Britain's fastest current 400m runner, ahead of Todd Bennett and Kriss Akabusi in the race to relieve David Jenkins of the British record, 44.93, which he set 10 years ago.

Derek Redmond, Brown's 19-year-old Birchfield clubmate, just held on to second place in 45.66, his fastest, while Steve Heard took the first half of the final slowly and was devouring the distance between himself and his rivals across the final 100m, arriving in 45.74, another personal best.

WHITBREAD: fifth title

Roger Black, 46.05, and Brian Whittle, 46.60, also have never *run faster*. All this in a race which did not include four of Britain's five fastest from last season. Fighting for places in Britain's relay team for the European Cup and (hopefully) the World Cup is going to be fun — for those watching.

There was nothing else to match this sort of quality, but plenty of events which, if you took away the rain and wind, provided a realistic perspective to the bottom end of internationalism. In the 5,000m for instance, a comparatively new event for women, Angela Tooby and her twin sister Susan slogged away at the 12½ laps with Angela stronger across the final 800m

Kathy Cook, looking slimmer round the *thighs*, maintained her position as Britain's Number One, in the 200m, but Joan Baptiste is, on this evidence, narrowing the gap between them. The weather was about at its worse for the javelin, so Fatima Whitbread, the Olympic bronze medalist and currently the 1985 world leader with a throw surpassing 69m, slipped back to 64m which was sufficient to give her a fifth UK title. There were whoops of joy at the other end of the arena for Janet Boyle, from Belfast, who steeled herself for this big occasion at home and took the high jump title with her best leap of 1.86m.

The men's 5,000m showed the ominous effects of the current commercial road race circuit. Eamonn Martin hardly raised the dust with his final lap flourish which took him to victory in a modest 13:44.07, almost four seconds clear. The men who might have been expected to muster a challenge, Steve Binns, Steve Harris and Jon Richards, could hardly *raise a gallop*

Four years ago when the championships were last at Antrim, Steve Ovett won the 1,500m in the vest of Phoenix AC. He was not there this time but the club which he helped to form took both 1,500m titles. Mark Rowland, the men's, and 17-year-old Bridget Smyth, the women's with a personal best of 4:11.12 lopping four seconds from her previous mark. She tucked in behind the bigger girls against the wind in the back straight and then opened up a gap with a fierce little kick off the bend and just held on; it was a gritty little performance with all the hallmarks of Ovett advice. It augurs well for Miss Smith's main objective of the summer, the challenge in the European Junior Championships.

RESULTS FROM ANTRIM

SATURDAY

Men's finals: 100m: 1, L. Christie 10.5; 2, J. Regis 10.5; 3, A. McCusig 10.6. 10,000m: 1, M. Scullion 28:42.01; 2, K. Hopkins 28:42.28; 3, S. Anders 28:59.63. 110m hurdles: 1, W. Greaves 14.10; 2, K. Moore 14.39; 3, S. Buckeridge 14.62. 3,000m steeplechase: 1, K. Capper 8:42.6; 2, C. Walker 8:43.05; 3, S. Marzillius 8:50.09. High jump: 1, G. Parsons 2.08m; 2, R. Robinson 2.05; 3, R. Charles 2.00. Long jump: 1, D. Costello 7.37m; 2, I. Ward 7.32; 3, J. King 7.28.

Triple jump: 1, E. McCalla 16.42m; 2, F. Abelde 15.62; 3, F. Agyepong 15.28. Javelin: 1, M. Hill 76.62m; 2, S. Pearson 76.22; 3, M. Humphries 72.24. Shot: 1, W. Sole 18.03m; 2, A. Vince 16.94; 3, G. Avery 16.61. Hammer: 1, D. Smith 77.04m (Championship Best); 2, M. Stirling 59.14; 3, S. Peacock 55.00.

Women's Finals: 100m: 1, J. Andrews 11.63; 2, S. Joseph 11.67; 3, K. Jeffrey 11.75. 3,000m: 1, Y. Murray 9:00.97; 2, S. Tooby 9:06.76; 3, E. Lynch 9:08.34. 100m Hurdles: 1, J. Simpson 13.47; 2, J. Rodgers 13.71; 3, L. Sheet 13.76. Discus: 1, J. Ayis 48.48m; 2, K. Pugh 47.16; 3, C. Bradley 45.70. 5,000m Walk: 1, V. Birch 23:20.00 (Championship Best); 2, S. Ashforth 23:57.27; 3, H. Elteleer 24: 07.97.

SUNDAY

Men's finals: 200m: 1, J. Regis and L. Christie 21.59; 3, A. McCusig 21.73. 400m: 1, P. Brown 45.26; 2, D. Redmond 45.66; 3, S. Heard 45.74. 800m: 1, T. McKean 1:49.12; 2, D. Sharp 1:49.52; 3, R. Lynch 1:49.84. 1,500m: 1, M. Rowland 3:45.40; 2, A. Mottershead 3:44.10; 3, G. Staines 3:44.22. 5,000m: 1, E. Martin 13:44.07; 2, A. Linkan 13:43.01; 3, R. Callan 13:48.39. 400m hurdles: 1, P. Beattie 51.40; 2, I. Burton 51.46; 3, S. Sole 51.72. Pole Vault: 1, S. Ackurst 5.00m; 2, P. Lovell 4.80m; 3, R. Gammage 4.60m. Discus: 1, P. Mardle 57.94; 2, G. Savory 54.12; 3, G. Herrington 51.56. 10,000m Walk: 1, I. McCombie 41:25.90; 2, M. Rush 43:43.42; 3, C. Smith 44:19.44.

Women's finals: 200m: 1, K. Cook 23.69; 2, J. Baptiste 23.89; 3, S. Joseph 24.10. 400m: 1, L. Keough 52.81; 2, A. Pigsford 53.42; 3, S. Morris 54.26. 800m: 1, E. MacCarthy 2:05.50; 2, K. Steer 2:06.30; 3, C. Sharp 2:06.76. 1,500m: 1, R. Smyth 4:11.12; 2, J. Settle 4:12.19; 3, Y. Murray 4:12.35. 5,000m: 1, S. Tooby 15:28.0; 2, S. Tooby 15:32.19; 3, J. Clarke 15:34.16. 400m Hurdles: 1, A. Mills 58.66; 2, S. Gandy 58.68; 3, L. Elliott 60.39.

Long jump: 1, M. Cheetham, 6.30; 2, L. Campbell, 6.12. High jump: 1, J. Boyle, 1.86; 2, S. McPeake, 1.80; 3, J. Swanson, 1.80. Shot: 1, J. Oakes, 17.50; 2, M. Argee 17.03; 3, S. Smith, 14.54. Javelin: 1, F. Whitbread, 64.02; 2, S. Colson, 59.62; 3, A. Lockton, 54.76.

SWIMMING

Brian Crowther

Gloom for selectors at Leeds

PERFORMANCES during the first two days of the European Championship trials at Leeds were generally so poor as to suggest a conspiracy *among the swimmers to* avoid selection for the Championship, the major event of the season, which takes place in Sofia, Bulgaria, from August 3-11.

But there is never a race in which Sarah Hardcastle is less than combative. She is one of the few swimmers who have nothing to prove at the trials — she had already qualified for Sofia in the 400 metres and 800 metres freestyle before the event began — yet she won the 200 metres and 400 metres freestyle yesterday afternoon, the latter in 4min 14.93sec — European medal form. On Saturday she took the 400 metres individual *medley from the medley* specialists.

Steve Poulter of Wigan Wasps was also able to raise himself above the general lethargy in winning Saturday's 400 metres individual medley in 4min 26.70sec. This swim brought the number of competitors who have achieved the difficult British standards for Sofia to five, and was the second fastest time by a European this year.

The selectors have a team of 16 to pick tonight; there are unlikely to be enough qualifiers to enable them to select a full team, so they must relax their standards, which were set too high and too late, with disastrous effects on the swimmers' morale.

The selectors certainly do not have enough talent at their disposal to persist in their attitude of not selecting anyone who did not attend the trials. Caroline Cooper, who could not get permission from her American university to compete in Leeds, must clearly be selected as Britain's best butterfly and freestyle sprinter.

Kathy Read, the fifteen-year-old Stockport Metro swimmer, pared .01sec from the British junior record with 1min 5.69sec when finishing second in yesterday's 100 metres backstroke.

Graham Snowdon with the Milk Race

Elliott sparkles as sun appears

CYCLING

Malcolm Elliott duly delivered another prologue win in the Milk Race yesterday, but will be adopting a low-key approach to his defence of the yellow jersey today. The Raleigh-Weinmann professional extended his record of stage wins in the round-Britain marathon to nine in the prologue, overcoming the expected Soviet challenge in a 1.4-kilkometre test against the clock at Bournemouth.

However, conditions were on his side as a hazy sun dried out the roads for the later starters.

The main challenge in this curtain-raiser for today's 121-mile first stage proper to Bristol came not from Oleg Czougeda, last year's overall winner, but from the unseeded Toomas Kirsipuu, the first rider to start in a 77-strong field.

Kirsipuu clocked 1min 38.4sec despite still-treacherous conditions on the corners, and held off attempts to unseat him, first from Adrian Timmis, the Great Britain amateur, who returned 1min 39.8sec to take second place at that stage, and then from Jiri Travnicek of Czechoslovakia, who overtook Timmis with 1min 39.2sec.

Kirispuu led for 74 minutes until Elliott, who did not consider that the tight, hilly course warranted the low-profile machine he used in his much more decisive Sealink prologue win swept into sight. Crouching low over the bars on the downhill finish, he stopped the clock at 1min 37.9sec, an average speed of 33.061 mph.

Elliott, who has already declared that chances of overall victory against the Soviets are slim, now finds himself a marked man once again — he won the equivalent opening in Bournemouth two years ago. "Our tactics will be just the same as if I hadn't won today," he said.

George Shaw, the manager of the Raleigh team — who will be carrying Steve Jones as a virtual passenger or the first few days as Jones recovers after having a broken nose reset — will be prepared to relinquish the lead before an all-out effort during the much hillier second week.

MILK RACE (Bournemouth): — Prologue: 1, M. Elliott (GB) 1min 37.9sec; 2, T. Kirsipuu (USSR) 1-38.4; 3, J. Travnicek (Czs) 1-39.2; 4, A. Timmis (GB) 1-39.8; 5, O. Czougeda (USSR) 1-40.2; 6, A. Jari (Swe) 1-40.3.

Vamott's Wight magic

Michael Vamott, a Belgian rider for the French La Redoute team, arrived in the Isle of Wight at three o'clock yesterday morning, and after a couple of hours' sleep rode to victory in the Michelin Isle of Wight Classic.

Vamott, a 22-year-old first-year professional, won the 35-mile race by 49 seconds from the talented 20-year-old Liverpudlian Joey McLoughlin, who rides for ANC. McLoughlin beat Graham Jones of Ever Ready Marlboro by a whisker, with Tony James of Falcon just behind.

Vamott an Jones's teammate, Gary Sadler, had broken away after 25 miles, but Sadler cracked on the second climb out of Ventnor, leaving the Belgian out on his own, 11 minutes clear of the rest.

It was not until four laps from the finish that the bunch, which was split by this time, reacted and started to claw back the deficit, with Jones, who has returned to England after racing on the Continent for the past few years, doing a lot of the work. Much of the race took place in torrential rain, but was watched by thousands of spectators.

John Kerr at Windsor

Blue Max jumps to it

EQUESTRIAN

Fenella Fawcus and Blue Max ran out unexpected winners of the TI Group section, principal prize of the Windsor three-day event, yesterday after Captain Mark Phillips and Distinctive, the overnight leaders following an impressive cross-country performance, dropped to fifth place with two fences down in the final show-jumping test.

Sporadic rain meant slippery ground for the last phase and clear rounds were at a premium. In the two earlier senior sections only five from 42 emerged unpenalised and the proportion was only slightly higher for the main class.

Beforehand little more than 10 points covered the leading 10. Captain Phillips's advantage stood at 75 points—more than the cost of one knock-down—but when Distinctive hit the fourth of the 11 obstacles the margin lessened and a second error at the final treble cost the rider four places.

Miss Fawcus, who also won here last year with Blue Max, *admitted later* that she thought she had not a hope of victory, particularly as her 12-year-old is not the best of show jumpers.

There were no dramatic surprises in the junior championship, the leading three all going clear to *retain* their positions. Alexandra Ramus, who had led throughout was the winner on Razzards—her fourth success in a fortnight.

SAILING

Bob Fisher

Bateleur still undefeated

A dismasting and an injury to a crew member who was knocked overboard endorsed the difficulty of conditions faced by the 210 yachts in the Scottish series yesterday. Geoffrey Wolfenden's Sigma 32 Spooky suffered the broken mast; and Jacqueline Macdonald was rescued from the water with a fractured collarbone after an accident aboard her father's 35ft Starkicker. Southerly winds were gusting to gale force.

Chris Bonar's threequarter-tonner, Bateleur, is the mid*series favourite for the overall* prize. After winning her class in the first two races she made it three in a row yesterday.

هكذا من الاصل

Matthew Engel on England's one-day international party to face the Australians

Willey returns to the fold

CRICKET

FOR journalistic preference, it is always best on these Monday mornings to be able to regale you with some bright-eyed youth from the shires saying: "I never had a clue till I heard it on the radio," and: "I didn't think the selectors knew who I was."

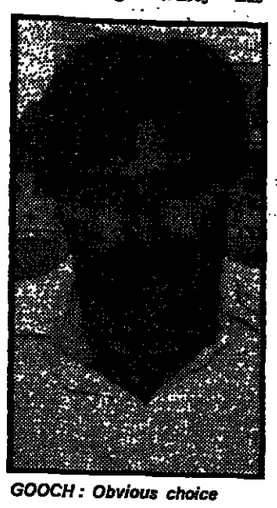
That is not possible today. The England party for the three one-day internationals against Australia is based on Peter May's belief that if selecting England cricket teams involves faith, hope and charity, the greatest of these is faith. The 13 chosen comprise 10 men who were in India, two rebels Graham Gooch and Peter Willey — and Botham. The return of Gooch is a great moment for English cricket, but as a non-surprise it is matched only by the return of Botham.

Where there was a doubt, loyalty was the deciding factor. Thus both Fowler and Robinson are in as potential opening partners for Gooch, although there might have been a case for at least half-a-dozen others. It is unclear which of the two might get first crack, but the opening match, on Thursday, is at Fowler's home ground of Old Trafford, which may be significant.

Likewise, Cowans was given the one doubtful seam-bowling place. He is currently mixing brilliant spells (30 first-class wickets already this season) with dreadful ones in a manner that is unpredictable even by his own standards. This is easier for a captain to cope with in Tests than in one-dayers, and Cowans is the most likely person to be left out at Old Trafford, along with the loser between Fowler and Robinson.

That would mean the inclusion of two spinners, with Peter Willey coming in at No. 7 and bowling his safe little off-breaks; though one of the many advantages of Gooch's return is that Gower will not be committed to 11 overs from anyone.

Willey scraped in ahead of Emburey, apparently on the say-so of his county captain, Gower. This was nothing to do with loyalty but a lot to do with depth of batting. Indeed, though Willey has many virtues, unquestioning fidelity to cricketing officialdom is certainly not amongst them. He was perhaps the most rebellious of all the rebels, almost certainly the one with fewest pangs. But his return is very welcome.



GOOCH: Obvious choice

Willey left Northamptonshire after a bitter and very public dispute with the secretary, Ken Turner, who was militantly against the South African jaunt. The move to Leicestershire gave Willey's cricket more purpose, especially when Gower was away and he could assume responsibility, and also in matches against Northamptonshire, when he could vent his feelings by making stacks of runs.

It was clear last year that his jut-jawed courage and defiance were still mightily effective against fast bowling, and he could be a very inspired selection indeed. But at present he looks a short-term one. He is 35, never expected to last this long because of dodgy knees, and Emburey will almost certainly be chosen ahead of him for the Tests.

Like Gooch, Willey has a poor record against Australia (219 runs in 15 Test innings, compared to Gooch's 616 in 31), but the presence of both adds to the stature of an optimistic team. The selectors have almost an embarrassment of possible batsmen, the bowlers are in form, and Botham is in an astonishingly vibrant mood. His batting record in one-day internationals, though, is very poor, largely because at No.6 he only comes out for a slog or a crisis. He should bat at five, or even four; the great Botham feats of hitting come when he has time to assess the situation.

Botham returns to a mild caution from the chairman of selectors. Practice must be taken seriously, May said yesterday. "The players must not only work harder. They must be seen to work at it." In other words, Botham is not to spend his time in the nets taking aim at passing reporters. Quite so.

This correspondent, however, has faith both in Botham's essential good nature and in the overall quality of this team. It is the strongest England have chosen for many years, not just the three of the ban. The Australian attack has great power, but it is better adapted to Tests than to one-day games, and their batting order is as confused as England's is settled. Old Trafford will be followed by Edgbaston on Saturday and Lord's on Monday. A clean sweep is not impossible.

There remains the problem of Sir Donald Border. Only four batsmen have ever bettered his feat of four successive first-class centuries (Fry, Bradman, Procter and Weekes). One man, however, can give Gower a little reassurance: the chap who began the South African tour of 1956-57 with 68, 182, 118, 124 not out and 206, then averaged 15 in the Tests — Peter May.

ENGLAND PARTY (One-day internationals). D. I. Gower (Leics, capt), G. A. Gooch (Essex), G. Fowler (Lancs), R. T. Robinson (Notts), M. W. Gatting (Middx), A. J. Lamb (Northants), I. T. Botham (Somerset), P. Willey (Leics), P. R. Downton (Middx), P. H. Edmonds (Middx), N. A. Foster (Essex), P. J. W. Allott (Lancs), N. G. Cowans (Middx).

CRICKET SCOREBOARD

John Player League

Middlesex v Sussex

LORD'S. — Middlesex won by seven wickets.

SUSSEX

P. W. G. Parker c Emburey b Williams	23
A. P. Wells b Edmonds	42
Imran Khan not out	17
J. J. Gould not out	1
Extras (lb1, lb2, nb1)	4
Total (for 2, 10 overs)	87

Fall of wickets: 44, 84.

Did not bat: C. M. Wells, I. A. Greig, C. P. Phillipson, G. D. Mendis, A. C. S. Pigott, D. A. Reeve, A. N. Jones.

Bowling: Daniel 2-0-15-0; Cowans 2-0-15-0; Edmonds 2-0-19-1; Williams Emburey 2-0-91-0.

MIDDLESEX

*C. D. Barlow c Phillipson b Pigott	2
M. W. Gatting b Pigott	15
R. O. Butcher c A. Wells b Imran Khan	49
C. T. Radley not out	9
P. H. Downton not out	5
Extras (b 5, w 3)	8
Total (for 3, 9.4 overs)	88

Fall of wickets: 6, 68, 77.

Did not bat: M. R. Slack, J. E. Emburey, P. H. Edmonds, N. F. Williams, N. G. Cowans, W. W. Daniel.

Bowling: Pigott 2-0-17-2; Imran 2-0-10-1; Greig 2-0-19-0; Reeve 2-0-19-0; C. M. Wells 1.4-0-17-0.

Umpires: J. Birkenshaw and K. E. Palmer.

Gloucester v Kent

BRISTOL. — Kent won by seven wickets.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

R. F. Doulton c Underwood b Dilley	0
C. W. J. Athey not out	31
K. M. Curran c Cowdrey	17
J. W. Lloyds run out	4
P. Bainbridge c Cowdrey b Baptiste	5
D. A. Graveney not out	13
Extras (b 4, lb 3, w 4)	11
Total (for 4, 10 overs)	81

Fall of wickets: 7, 48, 50, 62.

Did not bat: A. J. Wright, J. N. Shepherd, B. C. Russell, D. V. Lawrence, C. A. Walsh.

Bowling: Dilley 2-0-21-1; Cowdrey 2-0-15-1; Baptiste 2-0-14-1; Underwood 2-0-12-0; Ellison 2-0-18-0.

KENT

S. G. Hinks b Lawrence	6
C. J. Tavaré b Shepherd	32
E. A. E. Baptiste b Walsh	13
C. S. Cowdrey not out	24
M. R. Benson not out	6
Extras (lb 4, w 3)	7
Total (for 3, 9.3 overs)	88

Fall of wickets: 9, 47, 74.

Did not bat: D. G. Aslett, R. M. Ellison, A. E. Knott, G. W. Johnson, C. Penn, D. L. Underwood.

Bowling: Lawrence 2-0-20-1; Shepherd 2-0-22-1; Walsh 2-0-16-1; Curran 1.3-0-11-0; Bainbridge 2-0-15-0.

Umpires: D. G. L. Evans and K. H. Lyons.

Notts v Somerset

TRENT BRIDGE. — Somerset won by seven wickets.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

B. C. Broad c Gard b Garner	1
R. T. Robinson not out	44
C. E. B. Rice lbw b Garner	4
P. Johnson c Hyatt b Richards	30
D. Birch sub b Richards	5
K. W. Randall not out	9
Extras (nb1, lb4, w1, nb1)	7
Total (for 4, 28 overs)	100

Fall of wickets: 3, 17, 84, 74.

Did not bat: R. J. Hadlee, B. N. French, E. E. Hemmings, K. E. Cooper, K. Saxelby.

Bowling: Garner 7-0-33-2; Botham 6-0-21-0; Turner 4-1-11-0; Davis 3-0-19-0; Richards 3-0-8-2; Marks 3-0-5-0.

SOMERSET

M. F. M. Popplewell c Rice b Saxelby	29
N. A. Felton c Robinson b Saxelby	12
I. V. A. Richards c Broad b Hadlee	9
I. T. Botham not out	40
V. J. Marks not out	9
Extras (lb 5, w 2)	7
Total (for 3, 20.5 overs)	106

Fall of wickets: 30, 41, 56.

Did not bat: J. G. Wyatt, R. L. Ollis, H. R. Davis, J. Garner, M. S. Turner, T. Gard.

Bowling: Saxelby 8-0-24-2; Hadlee 8-1-28-1; Cooper 2.5-0-31-0; Rice 2-0-14-0.

Umpires: J. H. Hampshire and J. W. Holder.

Surrey v Essex

THE OVAL. — No result.

ESSEX

*G. A. Gooch c Richards b Gray	1
B. R. Hardie b Gray	29
K. S. McEwan b Pocock	9
D. R. Pringle not out	0
K. W. R. Fletcher not out	4
Extras (w 2, nb 2)	4
Total (for 3, 17.2 overs)	83

Fall of wickets: 2, 47, 63.

Did not bat: A. W. Lilley, S. Turner, N. Phillip, D. E. East, J. K. Lever, D. L. Acfield.

Bowling: Gray 3-0-26-2; Monkhouse 4-0-18-0; Thomas 4-0-14-0; Padiles 1-0-5-0; Pocock 5.2-0-0-1.

SURREY. — S. M. Ward, G. S. Clinton, A. J. Stewart, T. E. Jesty, M. A. Lynch, D. J. Thom, D. M. Smith, A. Padiles, A. Gray, C. J. Richards, G. Monkhouse, P. I. Pocock.

Umpires: W. J. Kitchen and P. B. Wight.

Leicester v Northants

LEICESTER. — No result.

LEICESTERSHIRE

L. B. Butcher c Capel b Mallender	3
M. D. Baker not out	6
D. L. Dover not out	17
Extras (lb 3, w 1)	4
Total (for 1, 10 overs)	35

Fall of wicket: 3.

Did not bat: P. Willey, J. J. Whitaker, P. R. Clift, N. A. Gresham, G. J. Parsons, R. A. Cook, K. E. B. Cook, G. J. F. Ferris.

Bowling: Walker 4-0-20-0; Mallender 5-2-4-1; Larkins 1-0-8-0.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — G. Cook, W. Larkins, R. J. Bailey, A. J. Lamb, D. J. Capel, R. G. Williams, G. Sharp, D. J. Wild, P. A. Harper, R. A. Hallewell, A. Walker.

Umpires: B. Leadbeater and R. A. White.

Hampshire v Glamorgan

NO PLAY — RAIN

BASINGSTOKE. — Hampshire v. Glamorgan. No result.

League Table

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Kent (9)	3	2	0	1	10
Northamptonshire (12)	3	2	0	1	10
Glamorgan (9)	4	2	1	1	10
Middlesex (5)	4	2	1	1	10
Surrey (8)	4	2	1	1	10
Yorkshire (13)	3	1	0	2	8
Gloucestershire (13)	4	2	2	0	8
Hampshire (9)	4	1	1	2	4
Somerset (13)	3	1	1	1	6
Leicestershire (13)	4	0	1	3	6
Warwickshire (7)	2	1	1	0	4
Sussex (3)	3	1	2	0	4
Worcestershire (5)	1	0	0	1	2
Derbyshire (17)	2	0	1	1	2
Essex (1)	2	0	1	1	2
Lancashire (4)	3	0	2	1	2
Nottinghamshire (2)	3	0	2	1	2

1984 positions in brackets.

Britannic County Championship

Lancashire v Yorkshire

OLD TRAFFORD. — Yorkshire (6pts) are 48 runs behind Lancashire (7) and have eight second-innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0.

YORKSHIRE. — First innings 205 (S. N. Hartley 52; Patterson six for 77).

LANCASHIRE. — First innings (Overnight: 13 for 2)

I. Folley c and b Carrick	69
S. J. O'Shaughnessy c Love b Gladwatton	4
N. H. Fairbrother c Sharp b Fletcher	128
D. P. Hughes b Carrick	0
J. Abrahams c Bairstow b Fletcher	21
C. Maynard b Jarvis	7
J. Simmons lbw b Jarvis	0
J. W. Allott not out	6
B. P. Patterson c Sharp b Jarvis	3
Extras (b 1, lb 6, nb 10)	17
Total	260

Fall of wickets continued: 25, 167, 167, 238, 253, 258, 261.

Bowling: Gladwatton 19-7-84-2; Jarvis 28.1-6-87-4; Fletcher 17-2-50-2; Carrick 22-5-55-2; Swallow 17-4-50-0; Moxon 2-0-16-0.

YORKSHIRE.—Second innings

M. D. Moxon b Allott	4
R. J. Blakey not out	10
P. W. Jarvis c Maynard b Allott	1
Extras (nb 1)	1
Total (for 2)	16

Fall of wickets: 10, 15.

Worcester v Warwick

WORCESTER. — Warwickshire (7pts) lead Worcestershire (5) by 117 runs and have nine second-innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0.

WARWICKSHIRE. — First innings 315 for 9 dec. (A. J. Kallicharran 63, D. L. Amiss 100 not out). Bowling: Kapil Dev 22-6-55-3; Radford 28-5-110-4; Patel 18-6-35-2; Ambrose 17-0-61-0; Illingworth 13-4-28-0; Weston 14-1-38-2.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First innings

M. J. Weston c and b Old	10
T. S. Curtis c Smith b Small	66
D. M. Smith lbw b Hoffman	10
P. A. Neale c Humpage b Small	5
P. N. Patel b Small	0
D. B. D'Oliveira c Humpage b Old	5
Kapil Dev b Gifford	56
S. J. Rhodes lbw b Ferreira	7
R. K. Illingworth c Humpage b Gifford	5
N. V. Radford b Ferreira	3
J. D. Inchmore not out	15
Extras (b3, lb12, w6, nb2)	23
Total	214

Fall of wickets: 37, 60, 72, 82, 97, 170, 178, 186, 190.

Bowling: Small 20-8-53-3; Old 17-6-35-2; Hoffman 10-3-27-1; Ferreira 20.5-5-56-2; Gifford 11-6-18-2.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Second innings

T. A. Lloyd not out	0
R. I. H. B. Dyer lbw b Radford	0
D. S. Hoffman not out	4
Extras (lb2, w1, nb1)	4
Total (for 1)	16

Fall of wicket: 8.

Tour Match

DERBY. — Australians (first innings) 278 for 5 (A. R. Border 100, D. M. Wellham 77, A. M. J. Hilditch 60) v. Derbyshire. No play — rain. Today: 11.0 to 6.30.

Saturday's Scores

BRITANNIC COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (Today: 11.0 to 6.30)

BRISTOL.—Somerset (first innings) 211 for 9 v Gloucestershire.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Glamorgan 197 (R. C. Ontong 90 not out; M. D. Marshall four for Durham 90 not out; M. D. Marshall four for 57) and four for one. Hampshire (first innings) 115 (Malone 5 for 30).

LEICESTER.— Leicestershire (first innings) 304 for 5 (J. C. Balderstone 83, J. J. Whitaker 79, D. I. Gower 62) v Northamptonshire.

LORD'S.—Sussex (first innings) 132 (Cowan 5 for 44). Middlesex (first innings) 219 for 4 (R. O. Butcher 70).

THE OVAL.— Essex (first innings) 338 for 6 dec. (G. R. Pringle 121 not out, D. E. East 60, G. A. Gooch 57, B. R. Hardie 54). Surrey (first innings) 10 for 0.

UFI Minor Counties

SLEAFORD. — Northantsbira (first innings) 214 for 9 dec (Rabanyale 6 for 30) v. Lincolnshire.

● Derbyshire's hopes of their "biggest pay day of the season" were dashed when no play at all was possible on the second day of their game against the Australians. A thunderstorm during the night washed the ground at Derby, leaving an unusual dark shade of saturation across the pitch. Derbyshire declared that those who had paid for entry should be allowed free admission today or Tuesday, or for the first day of the championship game against Gloucestershire next Saturday on the ground.

● Kapil Dev, with a dashing 56 off 62 balls, and Tim Curtis, who made a defiant 66 in three and a half hours, enabled Worcestershire to muster a total of 214 on Worcestershire to muster a total of 214 on a rain-affected pitch against Warwickshire at New Road, Gloucester Road (three for 83). Kapil Dev, asked compensation for his rough treatment by Kevin Curtis caught at mid-wicket.

LEADING SIX-HITS.—5, T. T. Botham (Somerset); 4, A. J. Kallicharran (Warwickshire) A. Stewart (Surrey), C. J. Tavaré (Kent); A. R. D. Butcher (Middlesex), G. W. Humpage (Warwickshire). C. M. Old (Warwickshire).

Paul Fitzpatrick at Old Trafford

Fairbrother's ton an unmatched gift

The Roses match has produced some unspeakably drab affairs in recent years, but this 218th conflict at Old Trafford has so far offered cricket of total absorption. Given respite from the weather, the finish today could be as exciting as all that has gone before.

Lancashire yesterday capitalised on the absence of Sidebottom — who departed in the morning feeling the sum symptoms of influenza — to take a lead of 64 on first innings, a highly useful advantage on a pitch still offering help for the pace bowlers and showing signs of slow turn. By the close Yorkshire had reduced their arrears by 16 for the loss of Moxon and Jarvis.

Fairbrother, given outstanding support by nightwatchman Folley (who stayed for a big part of the day shift as well), produced possibly the most convincing and articulate statement of his talent so far. It was easily his highest score for Lancashire, his 128 leaving the 102 he hit against Derbyshire at Buxton last season some way behind.

In this form it is difficult to believe there is a more gifted young batsman anywhere in the land. He gave an extremely hard chance to Moxon at slip before he had scored off Sidebottom. But by the time he played a second risky stroke, a lofted on-drive that Blakey might have caught had he sighted the ball a fraction sooner, he had scored 121.

He was delightful to watch. He is light on his feet, alert, well organised and a stylist. His defensive play mixes effortlessly with his wide range of attacking capabilities, and yesterday he displayed the full measure of his talents. He was quick to seize on anything short, and eager to use his feet, never better illustrated than when he reached his 50 with a glorious straight six off Swallow.

When Lancashire resumed at 13-2 in reply to Yorkshire's first innings 205, there was a deal of repair work to be done. But scarcely had they started their task than O'Shaughnessy was undone by a lifting delivery from Sidebottom, which took the edge of the bat and flew high and hard to gully where Love took the chance well.

That brought Folley and Fairbrother together in a partnership that exceeded all Lancastrian expectations, although admittedly aided by some wayward Yorkshire bowling. There has never been much doubt at Old Trafford that Folley is a useful bat, although he has never had that many opportunities to prove it. Now, with the day stretching ahead of him, he made the most of his chance.

By lunch the pair were still solidly together and the alliance continued to blossom deep into the afternoon with Folley not just content to keep Fairbrother company but ambitious to keep pace with him. When he eventually played a false stroke to give Carrick a sharp caught-and-bowled, this partnership had been worth 142 priceless runs.

Yorkshire then enjoyed brief visions of ascendancy when, two balls later, Carrick beat Hughes through the air, drew him forward and hit his middle stump. But a sixth wicket stand of 71 between Abrahams and Fairbrother took Lancashire into the lead. Fairbrother eventually fell to Fletcher, slashing the ball hard to deepish point where Sharp took a deceptively simple catch. The rest of the Lancashire innings subsided to a lively spell of pace bowling by Jarvis.

But a lead of 64 was soon to show its value as Allott beat Moxon on the front foot and uprooted his middle stump. Then, in the last over, he had Jarvis enjoying much less success as nightwatchman than Folley, taken at the wicket and Lancashire had found the perfect end to one of their best days of the summer.

Notts hit for six by Botham

Ian Botham showed his relish for the one-day game by smashing five fours and two sixes off 22 deliveries, to push Somerset to their first Sunday League win of the season, a seven-wicket hammering of Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge.

Rain, which affected the whole John Player programme, reduced this game to a 26-overs affair. The England opener. Tim Robinson tried to make up lost time with an unbeaten 44 and Nottinghamshire reached 100 for four, but his knock was overshadowed by Botham. He crashed a six off Clive Rice and then plundered 20 off the final five deliveries from Kevin Cooper, including another six, as Somerset raced home with 31 balls to spare.

Kent and Middlesex won 10-over slogs to put themselves among the front runners. Chris Cowdrey led Kent to a seven-wicket success over at Bristol with an unbeaten 24 after Gloucestershire reached 87 for four, and a sparkling 49 off 30 balls by Roland Butcher helped Middlesex home, also by seven wickets, against Sussex at Lord's.

FIXTURES

Soccer

UEFA U21 CHAMPIONSHIP.—Group 7: Iceland v. Scotland (5.30, Reykjavik).

●Page 14 — racing. Page 15—rugby union, athlet e, motor cycling and mo e extracts from Mike Brearley's book on captaining.

TENNIS

Our Correspondent in Dusseldorf

McEnroe fails but US take the Cup

The United States retained the World Team Cup by beating Czechoslovakia 2-1 in an incredible day's tennis which saw Ivan Lendl defeat John McEnroe in a 3½-hour marathon, the Czech No.2, Miloslav Mecir, serving underarm to Jimmy Connors, and the new American doubles combination of Ken Flach and Robert Seguso winning the first prize of £165,000 for their team in a match which ended in semi-darkness.

Flach and Seguso wrapped up victory for the United States by beating Lendl and Tomas Smid 6-3, 7-6 in the deciding doubles.

The confrontation between Ivan Lendl and John McEnroe was memorable for the quality of the tennis, for the drama, and for the conditions in which it took place. Lendl emerged the sweaty winner for Czechoslovakia by a score of 6-7, 7-6, 6-3 after three-and-half hours in baking heat, with the courtside temperature soaring to 113 degrees.

The two are seeded to meet again in the finals of the French Open in 12 days and if the seeding runs true to form the people of Paris will be fortunate to see a clash as exciting as the one which delighted the 7,000 crowd packed into the stands of the Rochusclub.

McEnroe took the first set after 75 minutes, winning the tie break 7-4. In the second set Lendl missed a staggering total of 10 opportunities to break McEnroe's serve, and came desperately close to paying the penalty. He ended up saving a match point in the tie-break, which eventually went his way 8-6.

At that stage the match had been under way for two hours 40 minutes. The first break of service did not come until the fifth game of the deciding set, after 3¼ hours. Once the breach had been made, however, McEnroe's decline was rapid.

He looked less capable of handling the physical demands of this marathon than Lendl, a view that the Czech confirmed afterwards. "John got tired at the end, but I felt I was getting stronger," he said.

In some ways the match was reminiscent of this pair's epic French Open final last year, although over three sets this time rather than five, with McEnroe's expertise at the net combating Lendl's power from the back of the court.

Jimmy Connors, now close to 33, conjured up an astonishing victory over the new Czech star, Miloslav Mecir, in the second rubber. Having won the first set, Connors was then given the run-around by the 21-year-old Mecir, who took the second set and led 4-0 in the third.

At that point Connors mounted one of those storming comebacks for which he is renowned, and poor Mecir, so distracted that he even served underhand a couple of times, was overtaken and beaten 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

WORLD TEAM CUP (Dusseldorf). — Blue Group, US v. W Germany (US names first): J. McEnroe beat H. Schwaier 7-5, 7-6; J. Connors beat W. Popp 6-4, 6-3; K. Flach and R. Seguso beat A. Maurer and Popp 6-1, 6-4. US win 3-0. Spain v. Australia (Spanish names first): J. Aguilera beat J. Frawley 6-2, 6-2; J. Higueras lost to P. McNamee 0-6, 2-6, 3-6; Aguilera and Higueras lost to P. Cash and J. Fitzgerald 6-3, 6-3. Australia won 2-1.

Final. — US v. Czechoslovakia (Czechs first): 1. Lendl beat J. McEnroe 6-7, 7-6, 6-3 M. Mecir lost to J. Connors 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

Flach and Seguso (US) beat Lendl and T. Smid (Czech) 6-3, 7-6. US win tie 2-1.

● Bonnie Gadusek of the US won her first major European title yesterday when she beat the top seed and defending champion, Manuela Maleeva in the European Women's Open final at Lugarno.

The 18-year-old Bulgarian never recovered from a nervous start and was unable to counter the 21-year-old American's solid all-court play.

SEVE SHELTERS . . . as the Wentworth rain seems to fall mainly on the Spaniard

David Davies at Wentworth

McLean's big drive

GOLF

One thing was obvious at the start of the third round of the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth yesterday. Whoever led at the end of it, it would not be Mike McLean, for whom the very long, very wet course would be much more than enough.

And so the fact that, at four under par, he jointly leads with Ken Brown, with three-round totals of 212, needs an means not that he assaulted explanation. McLean's is simple. "I spent the whole day jumping all over drivers," he said. Translated from the professional golfer's jargon, that means not that he assaulted people behind the wheels of cars but that he belted the living daylights out of his No 1 wood.

For McLean, only 5ft 8in and 10 stones, the course had at least six par fives, and a couple more that were 4.5's and for him to get round in 70 represented his very best golf. He was honest enough to admit that not only the third, but also the first and second rounds, were the best he could have done and he now looks forward to a huge, £80,000 payday today.

McLean simply could not reach the first, a 471-yard-long hole, needed two drivers to get up at the third, 452 yards, and had to hit two drivers again at the 18th. There he did better than his previous best, for he averages only 230 yards in the driving distance section of the Philips performance statistics.

As the last hole measures 502 yards, and as he had a second shot of 254 yards, it follows that to get the ball 15 feet past the pin, as he did, was a wonderful effort.

He has a good, positive attitude to the course, though "I can get up at some of the par fives, and those that I can't are so long that most of the field can't reach them either," he said.

His co-leader, Brown, looked at one stage as if he would dominate the third day. He had four birdies in the first seven holes, was five under par and, with the whole field suffering from frequent interruptions for thunderstorms, he had a chance to consolidate a good lead.

But Brown, like so many of the better British players, is a shade cautious and he played the remaining holes in one over par. He did not take his driver off the 16th to give himself the chance of a little pitch to the green, and he did not make a birdie at either of the closing long holes.

Ian Woosnam, one behind, is one of the few who radiates confidence on and off the course. If he happens to be playing well then he sees no reason why he should not win, and is not afraid of saying so.

"I am in a good position, and to be honest I feel I will win. I have to tell you that if I do, then I will probably win the next tournament as well or the one after that, or just possibly both.

"I know what that sounds like, but I seem to get this feeling when I' about to win. The last time it happened was in Stockholm last year when I won the Scandinavian Open."

He has been paired with Sandy Lyle, immediately in front of McLean and Brown, and will therefore have the chance of setting an intimidatory example. Lyle, the overnight leader, literally got off to a cold, and wet, start.

The weather was at its worst before he teed off and, denied a chance to hit shots or even practise putting, he dropped three shots on the opening three holes. But he steadied himself with an eagle at the fourth and is, in many ways, ideally placed to win today.

WHYTE AND MACKAY PGA CHAMPIONSHIP (Wentworth).—After Third Round (GB and Ireland if not stated): 212—K. Brown 70, 72, 70; M. McLean 72, 70, 70. 213—I. Woosnam 72, 70, 71; S. Lyle 71, 69, 73. 215—S. Lewenson (SA) 70, 73, 72. 216—S. Way 75, 72, 69; R. Davis (Aus) 76, 68, 72. 217—S. Ballesteros (Sp) 73, 71, 73; I. Mosey 72, 71, 74. 218—J. Jacobs (US) 77, 74, 67; H. Clark 72, 74, 68; D. Moore (Aus) 77, 71, 70; P. Carrigill 73, 75, 70; D. Feherty 77, 70, 71; A. Russell (US) 76, 70, 72; J. Rivero (Sp) 75, 71, 72; M. King 76, 70, 72; J. Bland (SA) 76, 67, 75. 219—M. Persson (Swe) 82, 68, 69; H. Baiocchi (SA) 76, 72, 71; E. Rodriguez (Sp) 74, 74, 71; J-M Cañizares (Sp) 71, 75, 73. 220—S. Torrance 75, 75, 70; S. Rees (NZ) 77, 73, 70; D. Cooper 74, 75, 71; C Mason 75, 72, 73; S. Bishop 72, 73, 75; A. Garrido (Sp) 72, 74, 74; B. Gallagher 75, 70, 75; E. Darcy 73, 71, 76; V. Fernandez (Arg) 73, 68, 79. 221—A. Forsbrand (Swe) 73, 78, 70; S. Bland, snr 78, 72, 71; R. Drummond 75, 75, 71; G. Brand, jnr 75, 74, 72; G. Taylor (Aus) 70, 79, 72; B. Waites 75, 74, 72; T. Charnley 70, 78, 73; G. Harvey 75, 72, 74; P. Fowler (Aus), 72, 73, 74; P. Parkin 75, 71, 75; J. Heggarty 75, 71, 75; A. Chandler 75, 71, 75.

SPORT IN BRIEF

GOLF: Lanny Wadkins produced some superb putting to take a one-shot lead in the third round of the $600,000 Memorial Tournament at Dublin, Ohio.

Wadkins, who played his last five holes in four under par, had shot a 67 for a total of 208, eight under. Irwin, the overnight leader, struggled to a one-over-par 73 for 209.

TENNIS: Roneld Agenor of Haiti emerged from the qualifying rounds yesterday as first round opponent of world No.1 John McEnroe in the French Open Championships which start today at the Roland Garros Stadium, Paris.

A heavy thunderstorm washed out play at yesterday's Prudential International Tournament finals. The matches between Leighton Alfred and Robin Drysdale, and Kate Brasher and Xinyi Li of China will resume today at the Paddington Sports Club.

HOCKEY: There was little success for the British women's teams on the third day of the European Clubs' Championships in Frankenphal. Sheffield, Glasgow Western and Pegasus Belfast all lost and now lie at the bottom end of their qualifying groups.

BOXING: Livingstone Bramble's manager has appealed against the $5,000 fine imposed on the WBA lightweight champion by the Nevada Athletic substance, ephedrine, in his urine after he had outpointed the former champion, Ray Mancini on February 16.

ICE HOCKEY: Wayne Gretzky collected three goals and an assist to set two Stanley Cup records on Saturday night as the Edmonton Oilers beat the Philadelphia Flyers 4-3 to lead the best-of-seven series 2-1.

Gretzky's 41 playoff points this year surpassed his own record of 38, set in 1983. His 27 assists in one year are also a Stanley Cup record.

RUGBY UNION: Peter McLean is to stay on tour with the Canadian squad despite breaking his ankle in training last Friday. McLean, a stand-off, will remain in hospital for several days before rejoining his teammates in Sydney. No decision has yet been made on a replacement.

POWERBOATING: The Ipswich driver Bob Spalding made a triumphant return to formula One racing by winning a thrilling Munich Grand Prix, the first of the Champion Spark Plugs series.

Spalding, No. 1 driver with the British Percival Hodges team, took the lead on the penultimate of the 50 laps to win by just over a second from Italy's Alberto Vidoli and the American Gene Thibodaux. Spalding averaged 85 ¼mph.

MOTOR SPORT: A four-man battle between Timo Salonen and Ari Vatanen of Peugeot and the Audi team of Walter Roehrl and Stig Blomqvist is set to dominate the Acropolis Rally which sets out from Athend today. The 2,296-kilometre rally will feature 110 drivers from 16 countries.

SOCCER: The Republic of Ireland's first international in Cork for 46 years was a disappointment as the home team drew 0-0 with the European championship finalists Spain.

A crowd of 15,000 turned up at Flower Lodge to see the Republic create more chances. Their best opportunities came from free kicks. Gerry Daly was narrowly wide after 33 minutes and, in the 55th, Liam Brady's kick was headed just over by Mick McCarthy.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND. — McDonagh (Gillingham); Langan (Oxford), Hughton (Tottenham), McCarthy (Manchester City), O'Leary (Arsenal), Brady (Inter Milan, capt.), Daly (Birmingham), Whelan (QPR), Galvin (Tottenham), Campbell (Santander), Robinson (QPR).

RESULTS

Soccer

FIRST DIVISION

Coventry (2) 4	Everton (1) 1	
Regis 2	Wilkinson	
Adams		
Gibson		(21,224)

BOTTOM SIX

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich	42	13	11	18	46	57	50
Coventry	42	15	5	22	47	64	50
QPR	42	12	11	18	63	72	50
Norwich	42	13	10	19	48	64	49
Sunderland	42	10	10	22	40	62	40
Stoke	42	3	8	31	24	91	17

WORLD CUP. — Asian Group 4B (Manila). N Korea 2, Singapore 0. Final Standings: 1, Japan, 7 pts; 2, N. Korea, 4; 3, Singapore, 1.

TOUR MATCH (Auckland). — NZ XI 2, Newcastle Utd 3 (McDonald 2, Reilly).

ROUND ROBIN TOURNAMENT. — Santos (Brazil) 2, West Ham Utd 1 (Goddard).

W GERMAN LEAGUE. — Eintracht 0, Werder Bremen 2; Borussia Moenchengladbach 3, Waldhof Mannheim 0; Hamburg 1, Fortuna Duesseldorf 2; Bochum 2, Stuttgart 1; Bayer Leverkusen 4, Cologne 4; Bornssia Dortmund 1, Arminia Bielfeld 3; Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Schalke 1. Leading Standings (played 32): 1, Bayern Munich, 46 pts; 2, Werder Bremen, 44; 3, Cologne, 40; 4, Moenchengladbach 38.

WEST GERMAN CUP FINAL (W. Berlin): Bayer Verdingen 2, Bayern Munich 1

DUTCH LEAGUE. — PEC Zwolle 1, Twente Enschede 1; Haarlem 1, MVV Maastricht 2; PSV Eindhoven 0, Sparta Rotterdam 0; Volendam 2, Excelsior Rotterdam 3; Roda JC Kerkrade 2, Ajax Amsterdam 3; Feyenoord Rotterdam 2, AZ'67 Alkmaar 1; Utrecht 2, Fortuna Sittard 1; Groningen 1, Den Bosch 1; GA Eagles Deventer 4, NAC Breda 0. Leading Standings (played 32): 1, Ajax, 52pts; 2, PSV Eindhoven, 46; 3, Feyenoord, 46; 4, Sparta Rotterdam 39

FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL

Rep of Ire (0) 0 — Spain (0) 0 (14,000, at Cork)

Rugby League

TOUR MATCH (Christchurch).—Canterbury 30, St Helens 24.

Rugby Union

FIRST TEST (Osaka).—Japan 13, Ireland 48.

TOUR MATCH.—Auckland 24, England XV 6.

SNETTERTON.—Tonnand Thorsen Junior FF 1,600 c.c. A. Willmott (Van Diemen). Champion Ford 1,500 : 1, Willmott.

Athletics

PEARL ASSURANCE HALF MARATHON (Gateshead).—Men : 1, C. Moore (Bingley, H) 62min 22sec (UK all-comers best); 2, G. Helme (St Helens), 62:51; 3, K. Forster (Gateshead H), 63:02; 4, K. Penny (Cambridge H), 63:19; 5, D. Rowes (Chester Le Street AC), 63:37; 6, M. Thompson (Sheffield AC) 64:25. Women : 1, L. Penny (Cambridge H) 75:05; 2, L. Irving (Border AC), 75:15; 3, H. Finch (Hartlepool), 80:13.

HIGH JUMP.—Gent: 1, F. Annils (Berg), 2.36m (Belg record. Houstant 1, J. Howard (US) 2.35 (US record).

Tennis

WOM

BBC-1

6 0 am Ceefax AM. 6 50 Breakfast Time. 9 20 Bonanza. 10 10 Chingley. 10 25 Play School. 10 45 *Film:* Lassie Come Home. 1943 sentiment with Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Elizabeth Taylor. 12 10 pm King Elephant. 1 40 News; weather news.

1 45 **GRANDSTAND** including racing from Chepstow (1 50; 2 30; 3 5); and golf — PGA Championship final round from Wentworth (2 10; 2 45; 3 20); final score (5 0).

5 10 **DISNEY TIME.** Les Dennis and Dustin Gee introduce the traditional holiday package of clips from Disney favourites, including Dumbo, Sword In The Stone, Mary Poppins, plus the new Return To Oz.

6 0 **NEWS;** Weather News; sport; regional news.

Lord Denning comes out of retirement for . . .

6 20 **JIM'LL FIX IT'S TENTH BIRTHDAY.** Master fixer J. Savile celebrates a decade of magic wand waving in the company of some fulfilled fans, including the girl on the dolphin who had it fixed for her first.

7 0 **WOGAN.** Spare a thought for poor Tel, having to slave through yet another bank holiday in the interests of overtime . . . and, what's more, in the company of Catherine Bach from The Dukes of Hazzard, comedian Brendan Grace, Kit Williams of Golden Hare fame, and the Five Young Cannibals, who should finish off the show quite nicely.

7 35 **SILVER BEARS.** Ivan Passer's convoluted comedy thriller about international financial chicanery has some bankable names upfront: Michael Caine, as the agent for Las Vegas Syndicate boss Martin Balsam, who's despatched to Switerland to launder some loot; Louis Jourdan, as his impecunious aristo contact, plus Stephane Audran, Cybill Shepherd, David Warner. Made in 1977.

9 25 **NEWS;** Weather News.

9 40 **NIGHT OF 100 STARS.** A kind of Academy Award ceremony crossed with a Royal Variety Show, this entertainment spectacular, recorded at New York's Radio City *Music Hall last February, called on le tout* showbiz to do its bit for charity. Edited highlights, introduced by Barry Norman, include a song and dance duet by Petula Clarke and Placido Domingo, a tap routine by hoofers Dick Van Dyke, Gregory Hines and Christopher Walken; plus George Burns, Lena Horne, Kenny Rogers and the Dallasty mob. 11 45 Weather; close.

BBC-2

6 55-7 20 am Open University. 9 0 Pages from Ceefax. 10 0 You and Me. 10 14 Pages from Ceefax.

2 5 **ORPHAN TRAIN,** Jill Eikenberry plays dedicated young social worker taking a train load of slum children to a new life in the mid-West, c1850, in well crafted tearjerker, made-for-TV in 1979, with Kevin Dobson.

4 20 **MOTOR 100.** Noel Edmonds presents the first of two visits (more on Wednesday) to the Silverstone festival celebrating 100 years of motoring.

5 10 **NAMES AND GAMES.** Another (repeated) holiday outing, to Kempton Park, where Simon Bates introduces the celebrity teams engaged in sporting stunts for charity.

6 0 **MOVIOLA: THE SILENT LOVERS** — Garbo and Gilbert. Kristina Wayborn and Barry Bostwick play the screen idols, in the re-run account of their *affair dramatised from Garson* Kanin's novel.

7 35 **ENTERTAINMENT SWITZERLAND.** Our Man in Montreaux, Jonathan King, sends back another despatch from the recent Golden Rose Festival, singling out some particularly bizarre examples of TV light entertainment.

8 30 **IT'S NOT CRICKET.** Another preview for the forthcoming drama Bodyline.

8 35 **TANGLEWOOD:** So You Want To Be A Conductor. Andre Previn did, and so did Simon Rattle — but neither of them succeeded in gaining one of the keenly contested places at the famous Massachusetts music centre. They were the exceptions that proved the rule, though, and this second film on Tanglewood lists some of the international names who *did get a chance to develop their* talent in this extraordinary summer hothouse: Bernstein, Osawa, Abbado, Maazel, Mehta. It sits in, too, on the masterclasses at which the international names of tomorrow learn to refine their skills under the greatest teachers in the world.

9 25 **DEATH IN VENICE.** Luchino Visconti's ravishing, haunting screen version of Thomas Mann's novel, perfectly evoking the deadly beauty of the turn-of-the-century gripped by plague, with Dirk Bogarde as the w ld-weary artist obsessed with the grace and purity he has sought all his life, and which he now finds embodied in a young boy (Bjorn Andresen) staying at his hotel. Made in 1971.

11 30 **INTERNATIONAL GOLF.** Highlights of today's final round in the PGA Championship at Wentworth. 12 5 Weather; close.

ITV London

7 0 am Good Morning Britain — Wide Awake Club Bank Holiday Special. 9 25 Sesame Street. 10 25 Walt Disney Presents. 10 35 *Film:* Robinson Crusoe. 1972 Russian version with Leonid Duravlev, Irankli Kizanchvili. 12 0 Junior Gymnast of the Year. 1 0 pm News.

1 5 **BANK HOLIDAY SPORT SPECIAL** including international golf — Memorial Tournament from Jack Nicklaus' Ohio course (1 10); sports desk, with lunchtime cricket scores (2 0); racing from Sandown and Redcar (2 10); boxing — profile of Commonwealth welterweight champ Sylvester Mittee (3 45); ice skating from Nottingham (4 0); results (4 45).

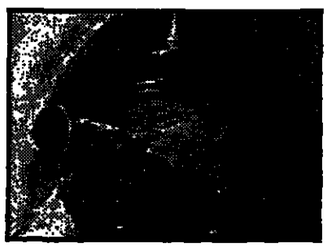
5 0 **NEWS;** weather.

5 5 **THE MAGIC OF DAVID COPPERFIELD.** Spectacular trickery from the master US illusionist, including some liberty-taking with the famed statue.

6 0 **KNIGHT RIDER:** Good Day At White Rock. Re-run crusading with the high tech hero (David Hasselhoff), coming to the rescue of a distressed damsel and getting locked up for his pains.

7 0 **ROLL OVER BEETHOVEN.** Final instalment of the song writing sitcom, with Liza Goddard as Belinda, now facing parental disapproval over the pill, and public recognition on Top Of The Pops. Oracle sub-titles.

7 30 **CORONATION STREET.** Oracle subtitles.



8 0 **THE BENNY HILL SHOW.** Benny and the gang with the usual holiday frolics, including a carve-up of Carmen.

9 0 *NEWS;* weather.

9 15 **ALLIGATOR.** Robert Forster, Robin Riker lead this tongue-in-cheek horror yarn, made in 1980, and based on the folk myth of the reptilian expets that are supposed to thrive in city sewers. This one is a monster, with a taste for man-sized snacks . . .

11 0 **DIANA ROSS — FOR ONE AND ALL.** The sexy chantense recorded in concert in New York's Central Park in 1983, with Endless Love, Reflections, Pieces Of Ice among the numbers.

12 15 **NIGHT THOUGHTS** with the Bishop of Durham. Close.

Channel 4

2 25 pm *Film:* With a Song in My Heart. 1952 biopic of singer Jane Froman with Susan Hayward, Rory Calhoun. 4 30 Television Scrabble. 5 0 Alice.

5 30 **FANNY WATERMAN'S PIANO PROGRESS:** 1. Starting a repeat showing of the televised lessons conducted by the celebrated pianist and teacher, working with her advanced students as well as eight-year-old beginner Sally.

6 0 **WHERE IN THE WORLD.** Ray Alan hosts another round of the travel quiz.

6 30 **WHEELTRACKS.** How will motorists of the future buy their new cars? This week's edition looks, too, at an anti-lock brake system for all, and asks whether a turbo is just a status symbol. News summary; weather.

7 0 **THE GAY BYRNE SPECIAL.** Another selected edition of Ireland's top chat show, of particular interest to anyone in the business of restoring antiques.

8 0 **BROOKSIDE.**

8 30 **MAN ABOUT THE HOUSE:** Carry Me Back to Old Southampton. Starting a new batch of repeats from the mid-seventies sitcom, with Richard O'Sullivan, Paula Wilcox, Sally Thomsett as the three flat sharers — now likely to be reduced to two, with Robin apparently obliged to fly the nest.

9 0 **END OF EMPIRE:** Iran. Latest programme in Granada's history examines the quasi-imperial relationship that prevailed between Britain and Iran in the late 1940s — a mutually convenient arrangement that was threatened by incoming Premier Mahommed Mussadeq's determination to free his country from foreign control. The answer was a coup, planned by Britain with American aid, and tonight those involved talk openly for the first time about the plot that toppled Mussadeq and restored the full authority of the Shah.

10 0 **NEWHART.** Bob Newhart leads the last episode of the imported sitcom.

10 30 **THE ELEVENTH HOUR:** Fords on Water. Made, says director Barry Bliss, "to answer the pessimism that prevails in certain liberal circles, a view of the working class in defeat" his avant garde 1983 movie follows the odd and often funny exploits of a pair of unlikely fellow travellers — one white, one black, both unemployed but unbowed — in a chilling Britain of the imminent future.

11 55 Close.

Anglia

7 0 As London.
5 5 Film: S*H*E. 1980 Bond-style hokum with Cornelia Sharpe. *Omar Sharif,* Robert Lansing.
7 0 As London.
12 15 Snapshots; close.

Central

7 0 As London.
9 25 Sport Billy.
9 50 A *Lineside Look* at Model Railways.
10 35 As London.
5 5 Connections.
5 35 Happy Days.
6 5 Knight Rider.
7 0 As London.
12 15 Close.

Channel

7 0 As London.
9 25 *Chips.*
10 25 As London.
12 15 am Weather; close.

Granada

7 0 As London.
10 25 Cartoon.
10 30 Fireball XL5.
10 55 *Roses Cricket.*
1 0 News.
1 5 Bank Holiday Sport: Skating (1 10); Roses Cricket (1 50, 4 0); Racing (2 10); Boxing (3 45); Results (4 45).
5 0 News.
5 5 Connections.
5 35 Roses Cricket.
6 5 Knight Rider.
7 0 As London.
12 15 Close.

HTV

7 0 As London.
5 5 Connections.
5 35 Whose Baby?
6 5 Knight Rider.
7 0 As London.
12 15 Weather; close.

South

7 0 As London.
6 0 David Frost Presents the *Sixth* Guinness Book of Records Special.
7 0 As London.
12 15 Company; close.

South-West

7 0 As London.
12 15 am Postscript; weather; close.

Tyne-Tees

7 0 As London.
9 25 Lookaround.
9 30 Sesame Street.
10 25 Flintstone Frolics.
10 55 Roses Cricket.
1 0 News.
1 5 Bank Holiday Sport: Skating (1 10); Roses Cricket (1 50); Racing (2 10); Boxing (3 45); Roses Cricket (4 0); Results (4 45).
5 0 News.
5 5 Connections.
5 35 Roses Cricket.
6 5 Knight Rider.
7 0 As London.
12 15 Images of the Holy Spirit; close.

Yorkshire

7 0 As London.
10 25 Cartoon Time.
10 30 Fang Face.
10 55 Roses Cricket.
1 0 News.
1 5 Bank Holiday Sport: Skating (1 10); Roses Cricket (1 50, 4 0); Racing (2 10); Boxing (3 45); Results (4 45).
4 50 Lowri a'r Capten.
5 0 Straeon y Byd.
5 30 The People's Court.
6 0 No Problem.
6 30 Ary Gair.
7 0 Newyddion Saith.
7 10 Ariwg.
7 40 Yn Fyw o Gwm Cidwm.
8 30 Ariwy's Haf.
8 50 Sonamdani.
9 20 Y Byd ar Bedwar.
9 50 The Cosby Show.
10 20 Who Cares?
11 20 Design Matters.
11 45 Mirror Image.
12 45 Diwedd.

S4C

1 0 Isaura the Slave Girl; Fantastico.
2 0 Towser.
2 15 Egwyl.
3 20 I Could Do That.
3 50 Guitarra!
4 20 Low Tech.

Radio 1

6 0 am Adrian John. 8 0 Mike Read. 10 0 Simon Bates. 12 0 Gary Davies. 2 0 pm Steve Wright: Family Fun Day Out at *Herstmonceux* Castle. 4 0 Bryan Ferry. 5 0 Bruno Brookes. 7 0 Janice Long. 10 0-12 0 Andy Kershaw.

Radio 2

4 0 am Colin Berry. 6 0 Ray Moore. 8 5 Ken Bruce. 10 30 David Hamilton. 12 30 pm The Grumbleweeds' Spring Special. 1 0 David Jacobs. 2 0 Spring Bank Holiday Summer Sounds. 6 0 The Osmond Brothers and Ray Stevens. 7 0 Sing Something Disney. 8 5 Alan Dell: Dance Band Days; Big Band Era. 9 0 Humphrey Lyttleton. 10 0 Space Force. 10 30 Monday Movie Quiz. 11 0 Bernard Falk. 1 0 am Bill Rennells. 3 0-4 0 Folk on 2.

Radio 3

6 55 Weather.
7 0 News; Morning Concert.
9 0 News; This Week's Composer: Jean-Philippe Rameau. Excerpts from Le temple de la gloire, performed by La Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy/Jean-Claude Malgloire.
10 0 Piano Variations by Mozart (Unser dummer Pobel meint) and Brahms (theme by Handel). Janos Solyom.
10 45 Bach Cantatas 1724: No. 173 — Erhohtes Fleisch und Blut. London Bach Society Choir and Baroque Orch/Simon Standage.
11 5 Concert of French Music. Debussy: Danse sacree et danse profane; Ravel: Chansons madecasses; Francaix: Divertissement; Poulenc: Le bal masque. Nash Ensemble, Thomas Allen (bar).
12 5 Oslo PO/Mariss Yansons. Grieg: Four Norwegian Dances; Nielsen: Violin Concerto (Arve Tellefsen); (1 0 News); Shostakovich: Symphony No. 5; Grieg: Norwegian melodies.
2 0 Music Weekly.
2 45 New Records. Copland: Latin American Sketches (Mexico City PO/Batiz); Machaut: Gais et jolis; S'amours ne fait (Boston Camerata / Cohen); Mozart: Adagio in E (St Paul co/Zukerman); Barber: Piano Concerto (Tedd Joselson/ LSO / Schenck); Gershwin: Porgy and Bess (Roberta Alexander/ Simon Estes / Berlin RSO/ Slatkin); Chick Corea: Children's Songs 19 and 20; Gulda: For Rico (Friedrich Gulda, piano); Prokoflev: Symphony No. 5 (St Louis SO/Slatkin).
4 55 News; Pan and Syrinx. Portrait of French flautist and teacher Marcel Moyse.
5 45 Mozart: Two concert arias and Prague Symphony. Kiri Te Kanawa, Chamber Orch of Europe/Solti.
6 25 Music for the Iron Voice. Nicholas Danby in the Leonhardtskirche, Basle, plays organ music by Boyvin, de Grigny, Dandrieu, Balbastre.
7 0 Interpretations on Record: Bartok's Second Quartet.
8 0 An Evening at Vauxhall Gardens. 18th century entertainment with Jennifer Smith (sop), William Kendall (tenor), English Concert/Trevor Pinnock. Songs by Chilco and Arne, Boyce's Symphony No. 4, Handel's Organ Concerto in F.
8 45 On Being Attached to the Past. From Professor Tutka by Jerzy Szaniawski.
8 50 Concert. Songs by Arne, Hook and William Russell, and J. C. Bach's Grand Overture in D.
9 40 Clementi and Hummel sonatas. Veronica McSwiney (piano).
10 15 Book, Music and Lyrics. Robert Cushman on musicals.
11 0 Leonard Rose (cello). Bach: Suite No. 3; Dvorak: Cello Concerto (with Philadelphia/Ormandy.
11 57 News.

Radio 4

5 55 Shipping Forecast.
6 0 News Briefing.
6 10 Farming Week.
6 25 Prayer for the Day.
6 30 Today including 7 0, 8 0 News.
8 35 The Week on 4.
8 43 Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Lewis Carroll classic read by Alan Bennett (1).
9 0 News; The Mozart Inquest. Inquest into the death of the composer.
10 0 News; Money Box. Finance tips.
10 30 Morning Story: Miss Sevada by Jill Norris.
10 45 Daily Service.
11 0 The Thatcher Phenomenon. 4: Mrs T's social policies.
11 33 Soundings. Ethnics magazine on the appeal of soap operas.
12 0 News; You and Yours.
12 27 Frank Muir Goes into . . . Birds (feathered).
1 0 The World at One: News.
1 40 The Archers.
2 0 News; Woman's Hour — education special.
3 0 News; Afternoon Play: The Killing of Mr Toad by David Gooderson. Private *life of Kenneth* Grahame.
4 30 What's in a Name? Who put the pie in Magpie?
4 40 Story Time: Dead Man Leading by V. S. Pritchett (6).
5 0 PM. News magazine.
6 0 The Six O'Clock News.
6 30 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue. Quiz game for laughs.
7 0 News; The Archers.
7 20 If I Were You: Sceptical look at advice givers with Claire Rayner and Russell Grant.
7 45 But Think of a Number. Celebration of 60 years of schools broadcasting.
8 15 Monday Play: Seigfried's Bride. Comedy version of the Nibelungenlied by Dennis Ashton.
9 45 Kaleidoscope: cabaret traditions.
10 15 A Book at Bedtime: Weights and Measures by Joseph Roth (1).
10 30 The World Tonight.
11 15 The Unknown Ben Bagley: Detective of lost songs.
12 0 News; weather; interval.
12 33 Shipping Forecast.

VHF: 1 55-2 0 pm Listening Corner.
11 30-12 10 am Open University.

Wales (340m): 4 0 am As Radio 2. 6 25 Daloni Roberts. 7 33 AM. 10 3 Mike Flynn. 11 30 Hot Line. 12 30 am Meet for Lunch. 1 10 Sportstime. 1 40 Catchphrase 1. 1 45 Alun Williams. 3 3 Sportstime. 6 0 As Radio 4. 7 0 Catchphrase 2. 7 5 As Radio 4. 9 45 On Show. 10 10 Folk on Monday. 11 2-4 0 am As Radio 2.
Cymru (VHF): 5 35 am Weather; Gweler Radio 4. 6 25 Helo Bobol. 8 5 Brecwast Hwyr. 9 45 Gwynlyd. 10 30 Seirbydau. 11 0 Newyddion Da. 11 10 Stondin Ddyddiol. 12 27 pm Tramor. 1 0 Ar yr Awr. 1 20 Byd Natur. 1 50 O Glewr 1 Glawr. 2 0 Gweler Radio 4. 3 0 Post Prynhawn. 6 0 Gweler Wales. 7 5 Gweler Radio 4. 10 15 Newyddion: Sioe Fidro Radio Cymru. 11 30 Open University. 12 10 am-close Gweler Radio 4.

Scotland (370m): 6 0 am As Radio 4. 6 30 Good Morning Scotland. 8 45 Jimmy Mack. 11 3 The Gathering. 12 2 pm The Borgue Connection. 12 30 Lunchtime Report: News. 1 0 As Radi 4. 1 40 Robin Hall's Musicology. 2 3 Taking Issue with Colin Bell. 3 3 Art Sutter. 5 0 Good Evening Scotland. 6.0 News: Feature News. 6 30 Prospect. 7 2 Between Ourselves. 7 30 The Musician in Scotland. 8 10 Into Africa. 8 55 The Music Makers. 9 35 The Archie Macpherson Interview. 10 0 News; Tom Ferrie. 12 0-Close. As Radio 4.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648KHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 5 5 am Newsdesk. 6 30 An Evening with Mrs Thatcle. 7 0 News. 7 9 Twenty-four Hours. 7 30 Sarah and Company. 8 0 News. 8 9 Reflections. 8 15 Collecting Tears. 8 30 Anything Goes. 9 0 News. 9 9 British Press Review. 9 15 Good Books. 9 30 Interlude. 9 40 *Look Ahead.* 9 45 Peebles' Choice. 10 0 News; Science in Action.. 11 0 News. 11 9 News about Britain. 11 15 Jewels for a Princess: The Sonatas of Scarlatti. 11 30 Album Time. 12 0 Radio Newsreel. 12 15 am Brain of Britain 1985. 12 45 Sports Roundup. 1 0 News. 1 9 Twenty-four Hours. 1 30 Bach: The 48. 2 0 Outlook. 2 45 The Poem Itself. 3 0 Radio Newsreel. 3 15 Randy Newman's America. 3 45 Jewels for a Princess: The Sonatas of Scarlatti. 4 0 News. 4 9 Commentary. 4 15 Computer World. *4 30 The Age of Elegance.* 7 45 Peebles' Choice. 8 0 News. 8 30 Sports International. 9 0 News; Network UK. 9 15 Kings of Swing. 9 30 Counterpoint. 10 0 News. 10 9 The World Today. 10 25 Book Choice. 10 30 Interlude. 10 40 Reflections. 10 45 Sports Roundup. 11 0 News. 11 9 Commentary. 11 15 Computer World. 11 30 Brain of Britain 1985. 12 0 News. 12 9 am News about Britain. 12 15 Radio Newsreel. 12 30 Sarah and Company. 1 0 News; Outlook. 1 30 Short Story. 1 45 Computer World. 2 0 News. 2 9 British Press Review. 2 15 *Network U.K.* 2 30 Sports International. 3 0 News. 3 9 News about Britain. 3 15 The World Today. 4 45 Interlude. 4 55 Reflections. 5 0 News. 5 9 Twenty-Four Hours. 5 45 The World Today.

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. 836 7611 or 240 7913/4. CC 741 9999/836 7358. Group Sales 930 6123
"HAPPIEST SHOW IN TOWN" S. Exp.
THE LAMBETH WALK MUSICAL
ME AND MY GIRL
ROBERT LINDSAY
"An Absolutely Inspired Performance" Fin. Times.
FRANK THORNTON
EMMA THOMPSON
DIRECTED BY MIKE OCKRENT
Nightly at 7.30. Mats. Wed. 2.30 & Sat. 4.30 & 8.0 SOME RETURNS USUALLY AVAILABLE FROM MID-AFTERNOON.

ALBERY. 836 3878. CC. 379 6565/379 6433. Grp. Sales. 930 6123/836 3962. Eves 8.00. Thurs. mat. 3.00 and Sat. 5.00 and 8.15.
THE SEVEN YEAR ITCH
by GEORGE AXELROD
"SPARKLING COMEDY"
D. Tel.
starring
PATRICK MOWEE — ADRIENNE POSTA
"Dashing raktish." Gdn. — "Impish vivacity." D. Tel.
ROYCE MILLS — ISABELLE AMYES
"Brilliant." D. Tel. — "Subtle sex appeal." D. Mail
Directed by JAMES ROOSE EVANS
"SPRIGHTLY PRODUCTION" Std.

ALDWYCH THEATRE. 01-836 6404/6411. CC 379 6233. Eves Mat. 8.0. Sat. 4.0 & 8.0.
PAUL EDDINGTON & PELICITY KENDAL
SIMON CADELL in TOM STOPPARD'S
JUMPERS
with ANDREW SACHS
Directed by PETER WOOD

AMBASSADORS. 836 6111. CC 379 6433. Eves. 8.0. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 3.0.
FIGARO
MOZART'S MUSICAL COMEDY
THE NEW STAGE VERSION
IT'S MOZART BUT IS IT OPERA?
Prevs. from June 6. Opens June 13.

APOLLO THEATRE. SHAFTESBURY AVE., W1. CC 01-437 2663. 01-434 3598.
JACK GILFORD
"Perfect" (Observer) in
LOOK TO THE RAINBOW
The new hit Musical
"FASCINATING" Fin. Times. "OUTSTANDING" Fin. Times. "A JOYOUS NIGHT OUT" Gdn. Limits. "AN OVER THE MOON OCCASION" Guardian.
The musical history of Yip Harburg. Eves. Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Mats. Weds. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15. Group Sales 930 6123.
FINAL WEEK

APOLLO VICTORIA. 828 8665. CC 630 6262. Group Sales 930 6123.
STARLIGHT EXPRESS
Music by
ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER
Lyrics by — Directed by
Richard Stilgoe — Trevor Nunn
"A MUSICAL THAT SURPASSES ANYTHING AROUND IN EVERY DIMENSION." D. Exp.
Evgs. 7.45. Mats. Tues./Sat. 3.0. BOX OFFICE OPEN 10 am-8 pm
A limited number of seats avail. for Tues. Mat. limited to 2 per person. Some £2 standing room tickets are avail. ½ hour before every performance for the unwaged and students.
NEW BOOKING PERIOD NOW OPEN TO MARCH '86

BARBICAN. 01-628 8795/638 8891 cc (Mon.-Sun. 10 am-8 pm). For inc. hotel package 01-330 7111.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
BARBICAN THEATRE
RICHARD III. Ton't, 7.30 (sold out — turns a/a hrs.). Day seats from 10 am. Tkts. avail HENRY V. June 6. Booking open for perfs. July-Sept.
THE PIT. WAR PLAYS by Edward Bond. Perfs. 1 & 2 from May 31 (*perfs.* May 29 & 30 cancelled). RSC also at Mermaid.

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL TH. 0243 781312. Coward's CAVALCADE. Alternating with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. Eves at 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2.30.

CASARET PICCADILLY. Denman St. 437 5000. CC 379 6565/6433. This Fri. & Sat. 11 pm. Adm. £7.50/£5.
FASCINATING AIDA

COMEDY. 01-930 2578. CC 839 1438. Evgs 8.0. Fri. and Sat. 6.0 & 8.45.
MONSTER MUSICAL HIT LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS
2nd MOUTH-WATERING YEAR
"I LOVED IT—HOPE IT RUNS FOR A 1,000 YEARS"
Time Out.
Seats at some Perfs from £6.50
Group Sales Box Office 930 6123.

CRITERION. S 930 3216. CC 379 6565 / 379 6433 / 741 9999. Groups 836 3962. Evgs 8.0. Mats. Thur 2.30. Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
BRITISH FARCE AT ITS BEST
The Theatre of Comedy Company
ROBIN ASKWITH — GEOFFREY HUGHES
BILL PERTWEE
TESSA WYATT — ANITA GRAHAM
with
GARETH HUNT
and
BARRY HOWARD
in
RUN FOR YOUR WIFE
Written and Directed by
RAY COONEY
Over 800 side-splitting performances. "SHOULD RUN FOR LIFE." D. Exp.
Seats £4.50 to £9.50
Special Theatre Dinner Criterion Brasserie / Stalls or Circle Tkt £14.60.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL. 01-836 8108. 01-240 9066. 01-240 9067.
David Merrick's
42ND STREET
"The show has now swept up all the top prizes for musicals." D. Exp.
BEST MUSICAL
Standard Drama Award
"Exhilarating" D. Tel.
BEST MUSICAL
Laurence Olivier Award
"Dazzling." D. Mail.
BEST MUSICAL
Plays and Players
London Theatre Critics Award
"You won't find a show in London with more razzle dazzle" D. Exp.
Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Group Sales 01-930 6123.
Booking until July 19th
BOX OFFICE OPEN
Mon.-Sat. 10 am-8 pm.

DUCHESS THEATRE. 836 8243. 240 9648. "Superbly played by Colin Blakely." Mail on Sun.
COLIN BLAKELY — DOROTHY TUTIN
in
OTHER PLACES
by Harold Pinter
Directed by Kenneth Ives
"The acting by Colin Blakely . . . Dorothy Tutin & Susan Engel has no equal in London." S. Times.
"A Kind of Alaska & One For The Road are indisputably masterpieces." "As rewarding an evening of theatre as to be found anywhere now in London." S. Tel. "Spellbinding." Times. Evgs. Mon.-Thurs. 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.00 & 8.30.

DUKE OF YORK'S. S 836 5122. CC 836 9837/379 6433. Grp Sales 930 6123. Eves. 8. Mat. Thu. 3. Sat 5 & 8.30.
"TRIUMPH ON TAP" Eve Std.
STEPPING OUT
The Hit Comedy by Richard Harris
Directed by Julia McKenzie

THIS YEAR'S COMEDY OF THE YEAR
Standard Drama Award 1984
"LAUGH YOURSELF SILLY" T. Out
"Had the first night audience yelling for more." D. Mail. "Much hardly dare the town GO NOW." D. Tel. "Rocks of approval." Times. "It's going to take two cars home." N.o.W. "A hand now All Dancing, All Joking Smash Hit Comedy . . ." A GREAT EVENING." BBC

FOR ART GALLERIES AND EXHIBITIONS SEE PERSONAL PAGE OPPOSITE

DONMAR WAREHOUSE. Earlham St., Cov. Gdn. 836 3028. CC 379 6565/6433. Prevs Ton't, Tomor. Wed. 7.30. Opens Thur. at 7.0. Sub. Eves 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.30.
Jules Feiffer's New Revue
FEIFFER'S AMERICA
From Eisenhower to Reagan
Prev. tkt. offer: 2 for price of 1.

DONMAR WAREHOUSE. 01-379 6565. SHOW PEOPLE hall JEROME KERN Elaine Delmar. David Kernan. Liz Robertson. Elisabeth Welch. Tue to Thur. 10 pm. Fri. & Sat. 11 pm. Sun 5.0 & 7.30. CC 741 9999/379 6433. Grp Sales 930 6123.

FORTUNE S. CC. 836 2238. Evgs. 8.00. Fri. & Sat. 6.00 & 8.30
THIS YEAR'S COMEDY OF THE YEAR
Laurence Olivier Awards 1984
UP 'N' UNDER
"A wonderful comedy." S. Times. "Splendid . . . D. Tel. "One of the funniest and least pretentious plays you are ever going to see . . . Totally hysterical." Obs. "Excitement and hilarity. . . . Persuading the audience to cheer" — S. Tel. "A joy" S. Exp.

GARRICK S. CC 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0.
14th HYSTERICAL YEAR
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD
NO SEX, PLEASE — WE'RE BRITISH
2 hrs of non-stop laughter
Directed by Allan Davis
CC379 6433. Grp Sales 930 6123.
OVER 5,558 FANTASTIC PERFS

GLOBE. CC 437 1592.
Andrew Lloyd Webber presents
COMEDY OF THE YEAR
SWET AWARD 1985
DAISY PULLS IT OFF
By Denise Deegan
Directed by David Gilmore
"ABSOLUTELY SPIFFING" D Tel
"FULL MARKS FOR DAISY" Std
"A gold star to Daisy for a delightful show." Daily Mail. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. 3. Sat. 4. Group Sales 930 6123
"THIS IS AN ABSOLUTE HOOT & A SCREAM." Sunday Times.
THIRD GREAT YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755. Tues.-Sat. 7.45. Mats. Sat. 2.30. TENNESSEE WILLIAMS'S THE GLASS MENAGERIE. "A powerful performance of a perpetually touching play." F.T. "Meticulous production . . . wonderfully worth seeing." D. Tel.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL. 01-930 9832. Group Sales 01-930 6123.
LIV ULLMANN
MICHAEL GAMBON — NICOLA PAGETT
in
OLD TIMES
by Harold Pinter
Directed by David Jones
"It is thrilling to see work of such quality in the West End." S. Times. "Extraordinarily funny." S. Tel. "Immaculate, teasing . . . unequivocally superb . . . a gilt-edged, all-star, first rate revival." Gdn.
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 4.30. Must close June 22.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL. 01-930 9832. Group Sales 930 6123. Reduced price previews from Wed. June 26. Opens Mon. July 8 at 7.0. Subs evgs 7.30. Sats. 3.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.30.
LAUREN BACALL
IN
TENNESSEE WILLIAMS'
SWEET BIRD OF YOUTH
Directed by Harold Pinter

HER MAJESTY'S 01-930 6606. CC 01-930 4025. Group Sales 930 6123.
WEST SIDE STORY
SECOND TRIUMPHANT YEAR
"FINGER CLICKING GOOD" S. Tel. "SUPERB MUSICAL EVER WRITTEN" City Limits.
Mon-Fri. Evgs. 7.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. ALL SEAT PRICES ON SALE THROUGH SUMMER.

KING'S HEAD. 229 1916. Ton't. & Tomor. Eves. 7.30 & 9.00 KENNETH BRANAGH, FRANCES TOMELTY, JIMMY YUILL in ACROSS THE ROARING HILLS.

LONDON PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Evgs. 7.30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturdays 2.45. CC 01-734 8951/2/3/4/5. SPECTACULAR MUSICAL
TOMMY STEELE in SINGIN' IN THE RAIN
with ROY CASTLE
NEW BOOKING PERIOD TO SEPT. 28 ONLY. Credit Cards 01-437 2055, 734 8961. Night/Sunday Assistance 01-437 6592. BANK HOLIDAY MONDAY TODAY ONE SPECIAL PERF., 7.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE re-open (Strand WC2 7DN. Box Office & CC Bkgs 379 3055/379 6433 'S') Limited season. National Theatre's
THE MYSTERIES
THE NATIVITY. Tues. 8 pm. Thur. 2 pm & Sat. 11 am. THE PASSION. Wed. 3 pm. Thurs. & 30 pm & Sat. 3.30 pm. DOOMSDAY Wed., Fri. & Sat. all 8 pm. Prices from £7.50.
"BEST SHOW IN BRITAIN" (Obs.)

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH. S CC 741 2311. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 7.45. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.0.
THE SEAGULL
Directed by Charles Sturridge
"Acutely funny and finely balanced." D. Mail. "Performances are spot on . . . the best thing I have seen JOHN HURT do." Gdn. "Marvellously lively, robustly idiomatic." F.T.
THE LONDON CUCKOLDS
Prevs. June 5
LYRIC STUDIO. Last Week. Evgs. 8.0. THE BELLY OF THE BEAST. Presented by the Wisdom Bridge Theatre of Chicago.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVE. 01-437 3686/7 cc 434 1050, 434 1550.
JUDI DENCH — DANIEL MASSEY
in
The Royal Shakespeare Co. Production of
WASTE
by Harley Granville Barker
Directed by John Barton
"Flawless revival . . . a pilgrimage half London should feel privileged to make" D. Mail. Mon.-Fri. 7.30. Thurs. Mat. 3.0. Saturdays 5 & 8.15
STRICTLY LIMITED SEASON
MUST CLOSE JULY 27.

LYTTELTON. 928 2252 CC 928 5933 (National Theatre's proscenium stage) Ton't 7.15 then June 5 & 6 THE TROOPS TO CONQUER by Goldsmith. Tomor. 7.45. Wed. 3.00 (low price Mat.) & 7.45 then June 7 & 8 MARTINE. May 30 to June 1 leaves the ROAD TO MECCA

MAYFAIR S CC 629 3036. Mon.-Thur. 8. Fri./Sat. 5.40, 8.10. Gp. 930 6123.
RICHARD TODD
ERIC LANDER
ANNETTE ANDRE
THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
The Hit Thriller by Richard Harris.
"The best thriller for years." S. Mir. "An unabashed winner." S. Exp. "A thriller that achieves it all. Sensational." Times. "The most ingenious mystery to have appeared in a decade. A play to be seen." D. Mail.
5th GREAT YEAR
OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES

MERMAID THEATRE. 01-236 5568. CC 741 9999. Group Sales 930 6123. Low price prevs. Tont. 7.30. Opens Tomor. 7.0. Subs. evgs. 7.30. Mats. Sat. & Thurs., 2.30.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
ALAN HOWARD — GEMMA JENNY — JERRY AGUTTER
BREAKING THE SILENCE
By Stephen Poliakoff
Dir. Ron Daniels.
"SPELLBINDING" S. Times
R.S.C. also at the Barbican

NATIONAL THEATRE, South Bank
NATIONAL THEATRE COMPANY
See SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON
Excellent Cheap seats day of perf., both theatres from 10 am.
RESTAURANT (928 2033).
CHEAP EASY CAR PARK.

NEW LONDON. Drury Lane WC2. 01-405 0072 or CC 01-404 4079. Evgs. 7.45. Mats Tue. & Sat. 3.0.
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CATS
Group Bookings 01-405 1567 or 01-930 6123. Apply daily to Box Office for returns. LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED WHILE AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PLEASE BE PROMPT. Bars open 6.45 pm.
Alternative CC Bkgs. 379 6131. Now booking from Sept. 2-Feb. 1986.
THE LONGER YOU WAIT THE LONGER YOU'LL WAIT.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. CC 261 1821. Eves. 7.30.

IN MEMORIAM

HORSLEY Reginald Hugh always remembered with great love and gratitude Lina

LECTURES & MEETINGS

NEITHER KINNOCK nor Thatcher nor Reagan nor Gorbachev, only sheep need leaders, to fleece them. Think for yourself and you can't be conned. Find out about the party without leaders. Contact Socialist Party of GB, 52 Clapham High Street, London SW4 7UN. Tel. 01-622 5611.

PUBLIC MEETING "WHICH WAY FORWARD? SDP or The Socialist Party?" Public debate between SDP (Chris Muir) and the Socialist Party of GB (Clifford Slapper). Basement Theatre, Manchester Town Hall, off Albert Square at 7.30 on Thursday, May 30.

CAPITALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM Public debate between the Conservative Party and the Socialist Party. Friday, May 31. 7.30 p.m., at the Farmers Arms Hotel, King Street, Leicester. All welcome. Admission free, questions and discussion. Organised by THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF GB.

AWARE Assertion without aggression. 6 week evening courses Thursday, Central London. Summer and Autumn courses bookings now. Details from Sheila Dalnoy, 91 Waterfall Road, London N11 1BT.

A BUDDHIST SUMMER Retreat for men in Norfolk. Meditation will be taught. Includes Yoga or Karate classes. July 12th to 21st, 5 nights (minimum). Details: Padmaloka, Lexingham House, Surlingham, Norfolk. (0508) 8112.

ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

BARBICAN ART GALLERY, Level 3, Barbican Centre, EC2. 01-638 4141. American Images: Photography 1945-85. From Today to June 30. Tues.-Sat. 10-8.45. Sun. & Bank Hols 12-5.45. Closed Mondays, except Bank Hols. Admission £1.50, concessionaries 75p. Reduced rates for pre-booked parties. Related films, lectures and gallery talks: phone for details.

WHITFORD & HUGHES, 6 Duke St., St James's, SW1. Tel. 01-930 9335. Annual Exhibition "MOMENTS ET POLICES DE LA FEMME FATALE" May 2-June 7. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sat. 10-1 pm. Fully illustrated colour catalogue £7.50 PP.

HOLOGRAFRICA. Holograms and laser exhibitions. Southwark Cathedral (London Bridge) daily, incl. Sundays, 10 am-6 pm May 2-31 (until 8 pm Thursdays). Admission £2.50 adults. £1.50 Children. O.A.P. in support of Christian Aid's Africa famine.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. 01-839 3321. Wkdays 10-6, Sums 2-6. Adm. free. MASTERPIECES FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND. Until May 31. Recorded info. 01-839 3526.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM. The nation's treasure house, S. Kensington. Library by appt only. Wkdays 10 to 5.50. Suns 2.30 to 5.50. Closed Fridays. Open May 31.

BRITISH MUSEUM. BRITISH LANDSCAPE WATERCOLOURS 1600-1850. Until May 27. Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Sun. 2.30-6. Adm. free. 1788.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Great Russell Street, WC1. SIGNS OF THE TIMES: The 200th anniversary of the newspaper. Wkdys 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

ROYAL ACADEMY, PICCADILLY. 01-734 9052. EDWARD LEAR. Open Daily. 10-6 inc. Sun. Adm. £2. £1.40 until 1.45 pm on Sun. & conc. rate.

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FRIENDSHIP, LOVE OR MARRIAGE. Dateline — all types, ages. DATELINE, Dept. (GY), 23 Abingdon Road, London W8.

BRITISH THEATRE ASSOCIATION residential summer schools. Cheltenham/Torquay. 01-837 2656.

PAUL SIMON Appreciation Society. See Ref. S. PO Box 32, Kendal, Cumbria LA8 7RP.

GUILDFORD SCHOOL OF ACTING AND DANCE. Summer school. 28/7-23/8. Details 0483 60701.

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SPRINGSTEEN, Newcastle, June 4. Tel. 0742 668439.

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WIMBLEDON TICKETS wanted. Centre Court or No. 1 Court any day. Tel. 01-286 9806, 928 6088.

TICKETS FOR WIMBLEDON wanted, best prices paid. Tel. 01-828 0495 or 01-821 6616.

ALL WIMBLEDON: Tell us for best price. 01-839 5933, 24H.

WIMBLEDON TICKETS wanted. Tel. 01-947 0778.

WIMBLEDON TICKETS WANTED. Top prices paid. 01-839 4803.

WANTED: WIMBLEDON TICKETS. Tel. Rochdale (0706) 351608.

TUITION

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CAULDWELL STREET,
BEDFORD
Tel (0234) 45151

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18-MONTH-OLD ALI needs a home. 01-940 9575. ext. 51.

LONDON HOTELS

LONDON: B&B £12 sgle, £18 dbl. £2 pp fam rgs. Garden Rd, 10 Talbot Sq, W2. 01-723 5676.

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GUINNESS WORLD OF RECORDS EXHIBITION

With breathtaking displays, video and the latest in sound and multi vision computers, the exhibition brings to life the astonishing and amazing facts and feats from the world famous book.

AT THE TROCADERO, PICCADILLY CIRCUS LONDON W1
OPEN 10 AM TO 10 PM
Telephone 01-439 7331
for further details

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JULIAN ROAD, BATH
Tel.: 0225 318348
Open daily 2 to 5 p.m. Parties by arrangement. Admission Adult £1. OAPs and students 50p, Family Ticket £2.
For a fascinating look at the past, visit the restored offices and workshops of J. B. Bowler, a Victorian ironmonger, engineer, brass founder and mineral water manufacturer. Where possible, machinery has been restored to working order and is regularly demonstrated.
Also New Gallery
"STORY OF BATH STONE"

GREAT WESTERN STEAM 150
Didcot Railway Centre
Celebrating 150 years of The Great Western Railway. Many visiting steam engines in action and other special events. Daily until June 2, 11 am-5 pm. Entry through Didcot British Rail Station, Oxfordshire. Inquiries 0235 817200.

COUNTRY CRAFTS WEEKEND Today! 11.00—17.00. Museum of East Anglian Life, Stowmarket, Suffolk. Tel: (0449) 612229.

Lindbergh's 'Dive of Death'
WOOLWICH WEEK
2.30 p.m., WEDNESDAY, 29th MAY, 1985
There must be easier ways to make a living than dropping like a stone 60 feet from a platform perched precariously above a small tank of water. Add to this the fact that both diver and water tank are spontaneously set ablaze, and you have described the average working conditions of Don Lindbergh.
Don's aptly named "Dive of Death" is a main feature of Woolwich Week (25th May — 1st June) — five days of entertainments and fun!
Don is fairly nonchalant about his work although it is not without its attendant risks. The job has its rewards as well — the Dive of Death recently captured the Show World Championships, and Don has toured all over the world and is well known to television audiences.
Details of this and other events in Woolwich Week from Marketing Officer, Leisure Services, 2837 Wellington Street, London SE18 6PW — Tel: (01) 854 8888. Ext. 2807.

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PURSUANT TO S.27 of the Trustee Act 1925
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The government is considering abolishing Wages Councils. This could mean a cut in pay and holidays for up to 3 million people.

Wages Councils set minimum rates of pay in shops, catering, hotels, hairdressing, clothing and other low paid industries.

The minimum rates are already low £55.50 for a trained adult in Hairdressing £68.00 for an adult hotel porter.

Who can afford even less?

The government are inviting public comments on this proposal. If you work in a low paid job or if you are concerned about the possible abolition of Wages Councils write to:

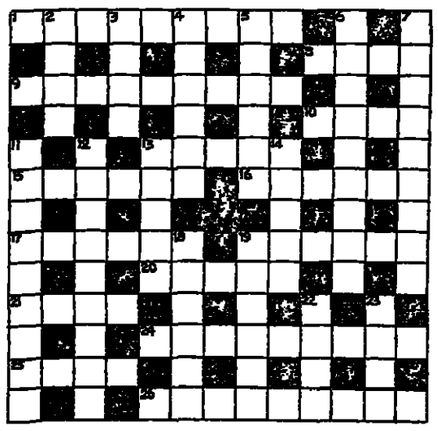
Mr. Tompkins, Department of Employment, Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1 before 31st May.

Please send a copy of your letter to: LOW PAY UNIT, 9 Upper Berkeley Street, London W1

For further information contact the LOW PAY UNIT on 01-262 7278 or 01-633 1525.

GLC JOBS YEAR '85 — LOW PAY UNIT

QUICK CROSSWORD 4,720



ACROSS
1 Clothing for athlete in training (5, 4).
8 Factual or loyal (4).
9 Railwayman in a box? (9).
10 City of Ukraine (4).
13 Result — good to eat (5).
15 Simple — (in USA) ugly (6).
16 Polish composer (6).
17 Interfere with (6).
19 Precis (anag.) — oath (6).
20 Natural and sympathetic? (5).
21 Part of bridge (4).
24 Self-regarding person (9).
25 Musical sound — don't forget! (4).
26 It stands on the draining board (5-4).

DOWN
2 Sudden attack (4).
3 Stick — producing sugar (4).
4 Pay (per annum) (6).
5 Sloping type (6).
6 Water remover — trousers! (5-4).
7 Weight — gloom (9).
11 Sparkling wine (9).
12 Involve (9).
13 Go red — pull chain! (5).
14 Point on bush, etc. (5).
18 Underground passageway (6).
19 Vegetable — incentive (6).
22 Allege (4).
23 Boy's name (4).

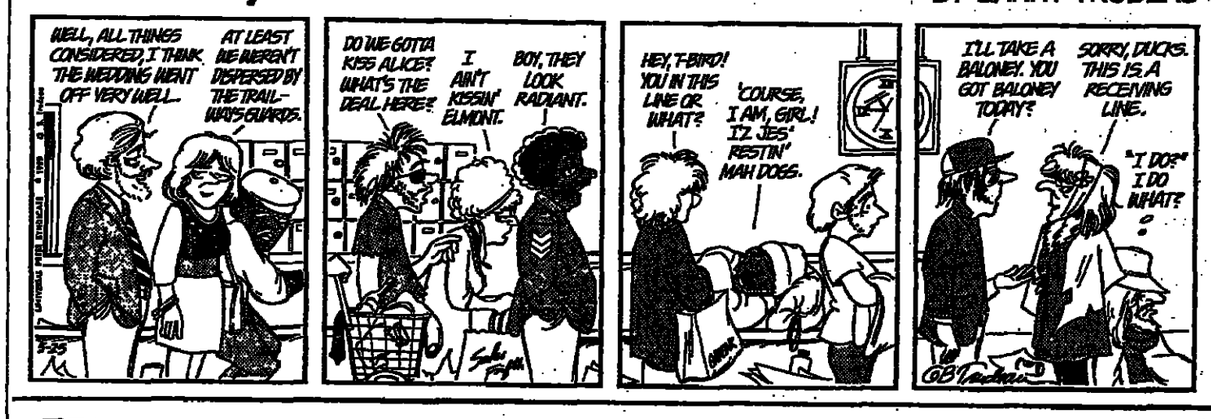
Solution No. 4,719

Across: 1 Behave oneself; 8 Tor; 9 Sea-battle; 10 Hobnails; 11 Trek; 13 Foible; 14 Unfair; 16 Eden; 17 Sentinel; 20 Fieldfare; 21 Ear; 22 Light infantry.

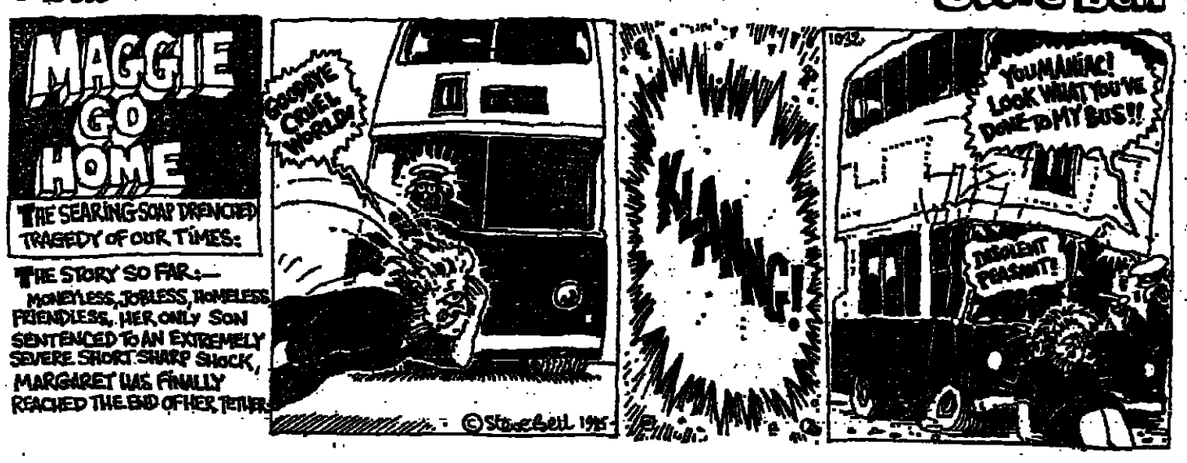
Down: 1 Batch; 2 Hard-boiled egg; 3 Visually; 4 Oracle; 5 Egad; 6 Entertainment; 7 Flecker; 12 Anathema; 13 Fretful; 15 Detain; 18 Lorry; 19 Edit.

Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



Steve Bell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Union chief seeks investigation by Public Accounts Committee

Britain will lose £57m in collapse of Lear Fan

From Bob Rodwell in Belfast

The Government is unlikely to recover any of the £57 million it invested in the Lear Fan American executive aircraft venture with the aim of creating high-technology jobs in Northern Ireland.

At the time that the Lear Fan board decided in Los Angeles last Friday to close trading immediately there were only 27 Ulster workers left on the project.

Hopes that Lear Fan's original promise of 1,100 jobs in Ulster — subsequently inflated to 2,800 — would be realised, had long been abandoned and the board's final decision has met with only weary resignation in Belfast.

The highest figure the Ulster payroll reached was 370, but all but a handful were made redundant a year ago when continuing airworthiness certification delays indefinitely postponed series production of the all fibre twin-turbo-carbon prop aircraft.

Most of those made redundant have found employment at Shorts, the Belfast planemakers, British Aerospace, and companies abroad.

Stormont authorities declined to comment on the collapse yesterday although Dr Rhodes Boyson, the Northern Ireland Minister of State, has promised a Commons announcement when MPs return from their Whitsun recess.

Comparisons with the De Lorean debacle, however, are firmly dismissed by officials who say that while De Lorean was based entirely upon United Kingdom tax-payers' money, Lear Fan had substantial private capital, too.

Its failure is seen primarily as one of engineering, which might have been reversed, given time and cash — whereas the sports car crash was based on rash marketing predictions.

But Ulster's Industrial Development Board fears that their second such well-publicised debacle within two years will keep investment away from the province.

Critics of the project in Belfast yesterday were urging a government campaign to stress that the collapse had nothing to do with the competence and experience of Ulster workers.

Trade unions, however, did draw parallels with De Lorean. Mr Terry Carlin, northern officer of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, is to ask the Commons Public Accounts Committee to carry out a full investigation into why government support was continued for so long. The Government first became involved in 1980. The PAC strongly criticises Stormont's role over De Lorean.

Other critics yesterday claimed that similarly generous cash backing for local companies might have created many more secure jobs in the province.

Saboteur blamed for boat race crash

By a Staff Reporter

The speedboat driver Gina Campbell narrowly escaped death yesterday in an accident believed to have been caused by a saboteur.

Gina, daughter of Donald Campbell, was among the leaders of yesterday's powerboat race off Foewy, Cornwall, when her gearbox and propeller sheared at 60 mph.

Her boat, Bluebird IV, spun though 180 degrees, missing other front-running craft by only a few feet, and narrowly escaping overturning in the choppy seas.

Experts were investigating after two other boats in the race were found to have been sabotaged.

Race scrutineers who examined the boats after the race discovered that vital bolts had been loosened.

Miss Campell said later: "We're lucky to be alive. If we had hit one of the other boats which were only a few feet away, or if we'd capsized as we went broadside into the waves, we would have been killed."

A race spokesman said: "The chief scrutineer examined all three craft, and is convinced of sabotage. Bolts had been deliberately loosened. Miss Campbell and her co-driver could easily have been killed. "There will be an unofficial investigation.

Torrential thunderstorms, traffic jams, accidents, and outbreaks of violence spoilt the holiday weekend for many, with weathermen and motoring organisations making further gloomy forecasts for today.

Skinheads at Bournemouth attacked a pub on Saturday night with bottles and tear-gas cannisters. Two special courts will sit today to deal with the 43 arrested and charged.

In Reading a policeman was attacked by a gang of 150 youths. Last night he was recovering in hospital from back, neck, and shoulder wounds. Four youths have been charged.

There were at least 10 deaths on the roads yesterday as heavy traffic ran into the effects of the bad weather. In Hampshire a young woman was killed and three others were injured by a hit-and-run driver at Fawley, and a 12-year-old girl was killed at Farlington as she crossed a dual carriageway.

Lightning caused damage to police stations in Hampshire and Sussex and started several fires. All along the Devon and Cornwall coasts downpours kept the beaches deserted, and Torquay town centre was flooded to a depth of one foot.

Union Street, Torquay, last night, where heavy rain left water a foot deep, forcing drivers to abandon their cars.

Peace women cram police stations

By Susan Tirbutt

A hundred and fifty women were arrested inside the Greenham Common air base in Berkshire on Saturday and early yesterday during a demonstration protesting against a 12-month prison sentence for criminal damage imposed last month on one of the peace campers, a vicar's wife from Wales.

The MoD said none of the women had reached sensitive areas inside the base. Charges were made under military by-laws, including trespass, against 68 women who were subsequently released on bail.

Eighty-two women detained by Thames Valley Police because they refused to give their names and addresses were being held last night in police cells in Reading, Slough, Windsor, High Wycombe, Oxford, Didcot and Abingdon. "The stations around Newbury are full to capacity," Thames Valley police said.

Newbury magistrates are expected to hold a special court session today to hear the cases.

The demonstration was in protest against the gaol sentence passed by Aylesbury magistrates on Mrs Anne Francis, aged 44. She denied criminal damage but admitted cutting through the fence twice as "a righteous act."

Protesters against the sentence claim that they got into the base through an old hole in the wire fence but Ministry of Defence police claim that it was cut during the demonstration.

Six anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested inside the Alconbury US air base in Cambridgeshire last night. A spokesman for the protesters said they had thrown carpets over the barbed wire fence and climbed over it.

Ban new SA funds — Owen

By James Naughtie, Chief Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader, yesterday urged the government to ban new investment in South Africa to put international pressure on the Pretoria regime. In a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen said the South Africans had been intransigent and deceitful over Namibian independence.

He said: "The South Africans dislike being exposed as international liars and have always hidden behind a bogus image of being the upholders of the rule of law. In fact, of course, they have frequently lied, frequently broken international law, and frequently misled governments with whom they have been negotiating

Sir Geoffrey should urge the government and the other contact group members to put a ban on new loans to South African companies and prevent them raising loans abroad.

It was extremely important that the pressure be stepped up on the South Africans to abide by UN Resolution 435 on Namibia.

Last week Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, called for a declaration of intent on economic relations similar to the Gleneagles Agreement on sporting contacts designed to isolate South Africa and increase international pressure for significant changes in apartheid and on Namibia

Pit deputies claim provocation and halt some emergency cover

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

Some members of the pit deputies union Nacods, which is banning overtime in a dispute over mine closure consultation, refused even emergency cover at the weekend, the general secretary, Mr Peter McNestry, claimed yesterday.

He described it as a reaction against management last week using those who provided emergency cover as evidence that the ban was not being obeyed.

Mr McNestry said men who worked in South Midlands were told that many more were working elsewhere. They complained to the union's executive, and some members in Yorkshire, the North-west, North-east and Scotland refused to supervise NUM members manning pumps and providing other emergency cover.

A National Coal Board spokesman said he had no figures for the number of Nacods members working this weekend, the second of the dispute. But he said the demand for weekend overtime working was below normal because of holiday closures.

Mr McNestry said members were becoming increasingly angry at the board's hard line handling of the dispute, including a decision to stop bonus payments to deputies who refuse overtime. "There has also been talk of one manager in Scotland sacking Nacods officials if they refuse to work overtime," he said.

"The board seems to be adopting a macho approach. What they don't seem to realise is that will bring a macho response."

The union is hoping that the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, who met the union's leaders for two hours on Thursday, will persuade the board to open talks with the union, which wants it to withdraw a document on the closure or cut back of pits damaged during the miners' strike and to honour its pledge that all closure proposals will be put through the colliery review procedure.

The board remained adamant yesterday that it woud not hold talks until Nacods suspends the industrial action. The deputy chairman, Mr James Cowan, said yesterday that the board was convinced that agreement was in sight.

He denied a newspaper report that he and the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, were "virtually isolated" in wanting a hard line response to the dispute.

The chief personnel officer, Mr Michael Eaton, who was said in the report to be unhappy with Mr MacGregor's approach, said he "disassociated himself completely" from the article.

NCB determined on tough line

Continued from page one

vised when they were required to attend. Officials who do not attend on a rostered shift should be treated as being on strike.

In the event of an official not turning up for work for a pre-shift inspection he should not be allowed to put in an attendance on a later start time, but should be regarded as being on strike.

The NCB management goes on to make the point that if a Nacods official leaves his place of work before management regards his attendance as complete he should be told that he has not worked properly and that he would accordingly lose his pay for the whole of the attendance period.

The next point has seriously angered the Nacods union. It is that officials applying the ban will be in breach of their incentive-bonus agreement.

Mr Spanton's letter adds that, once the ban is applied, the time will come when no work will be available for other categories of employee. In this event, where miners are sent home, guaranteed wages will not be payable.

Mr Peter McNestry, Nacods general secretary, last night said that the document revealed the uncompromising approach being taken by the board.

Prisoner dies

John Jackson, aged 18, a prisoner at Wellingborough youth custody centre, collapsed and died yesterday during a training run for the centre's sports day.

He was serving 30 months' youth custody for unlawful wounding and grievous bodily harm. The coroner has been informed.

Day return

Sir Robin Day, aged 61, returns to television in 10 days to chair Question Time for the first time since his heart surgery three months ago.

Tory opponents line up to spike Fowler schedule

Continued from page one

sphere of hostility, even from some former admirers.

One senior minister said: "The trouble with Nigel is that he just isn't a good colleague. Everyone now knows that he's one of our biggest prolems."

With difficult negotiations with public sector unions ahead over pay claims, and reports that the Commons select committee on defence are questioning Mr Michael Heseltine's budget forecasts, the chancellor's opportunities to make himself more popular are limited.

The Prime Minister is now being advised by some of her closest confidants that perhaps the most important element on her cabinet reshuffle, expected in September, is the choice of a new Treasury Chief Secretary to replace Mr Peter Rees.

They are arguing that Mrs Thatcher must appoint a minister with considerable experience and guile to overcome the resentment now evident at Mr Lawson's approach.

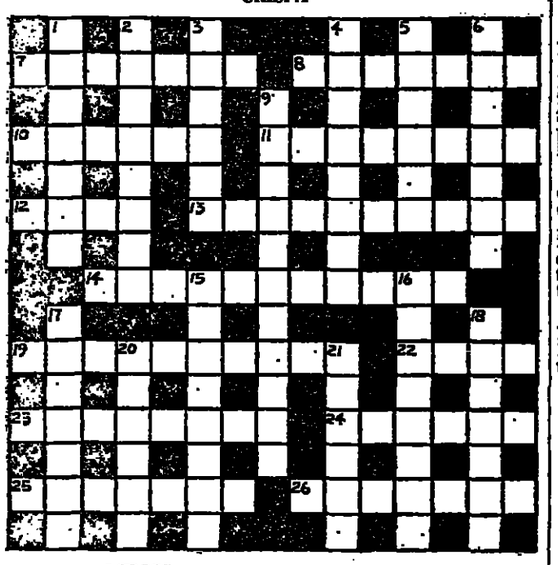
Peak efforts for charity

Four men began an attempt to climb Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike, and Snowdon in 24 hours yesterday.

To achieve their target they will have to drive 410 miles between the three peaks—the highest in Scotland, England, and Wales. The sponsored effort is intended to raise about £500 for a new hospital being built at Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,246

CRISPA



ACROSS

7 Bound to be against punishment (7).
8 Transport a front for a mobile home (7).
10 Make an erasure that's allowed in a letter (6).
11 Hurt the French — and about time, note! (8).
12 A prima-donna eager for retirement (4).
13 Put off housing record, landed in the poultry-house! (4, 6).
14 Private family needs, it might appear (11).
19 Takes no notice whatever of Diana's friendly expression (10).
22 Always included among the Vertebrata (4).
23 This bean is used to make a liqueur (8).
24 Elegance of language (6).
25 A group of students — half rushed back (7).
26 Gets in a muddle, causing some irritation (7).

DOWN

1 Bloomer made by shy writer (7).
2 Bringing up the rear nevertheless (5, 3).
3 Mean though trendy minister (6).
4 Cancel fifty rather than a hundred to back a knight (8).
5 Get around a bishop, having room (6).
6 A university man (a non-drinker) went first, but put up a fight (7).
9 Fruit and beer rise maybe — a pound up to begin with (11).
15 Topping protection when there's a draught! (8).
16 Provokes some leader, though it's quite uncalled-for (8).
17 Musical instrument of distinctive tone a learner wanted (7).
18 Drunken characters sit near the wine (7).
20 Men serving one with the wrong fruit (6).
21 Putting drink by, make a meal (6).

Solution tomorrow

SOLUTION (left) TO PRIZE PUZZLE 17,239

Winner of this week's £20 prize is Mrs C. Edwards, of 26 Queen Street, Oadby, Leicestershire. Runners-up (£10 book token each) are John May, of Arundell House, Tisbury, Salisbury; G. K. Bennett, of 33 Alford Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, and Dr P. S. Raderecht, of Tresanton, Bathampton Lane, Bath.

Shi'ites close in on last redoubts of Palestinian camps

Continued from page one

lending his supporters' military (and financial) muscle to local Lebanese parties, especially the disgruntled, enfeebled Sunni Muslims, he could try to play the spoiler's role, disrupting the Syrian masterplan.

So Syria has to cut the Palestinians down to size. It is doing so through the Shi'ites. Amal is a more than willing instrument. The "battle of the camps" is the culmination of the Shi'ites, ever-growing antipathy to the Palestinians.

Ever since Arafat established his Fatahland in the late 1960s, they, of all Lebanese communities, have suffered most from the country's unwilling involvement in the Arab-Israeli struggle. With the development of the Shi'ites' own resistance movement against the Israeli occupiers, came a pride whose obverse has been an undisguised contempt for the Palestinians' own military performance, and a determination to ensure that these so-called freedom fighters, never return to the south, bringing Israeli wrath down on Shi'ite heads once again. They feel that they have more than earned the right to a peaceful life, the right to guarantee, by their own means, that, once the last Israeli soldier has left and the "security zone" is dismantled, Israel, too, will enjoy tranquillity on its side of the frontier.

Palestinian garrisons planted in the midst of Shi'ite zones also weaken the Shi'ites' vis a vis other communities, encroach on the integrity of the Shi'ite "canton," taking clear shape, especially in the south, alongside those, the Druzes' and the maronite Christians,' already in existence. Amal appears to have brought the southern refugee camps, round Tyre, firmly under control. Ain Hilweh in Sidon, where the Palestinians have potential allies in the local Sunni Muslim militias, is problematic.

Apparently, Amal felt that the Beirut camps were a clear and present danger, not merely because, in the populous southern suburbs, Palestinians live cheek by jowl with Shi'ites, but because, with the growth of their military power in the capital itself, the Palestinians would acquire a particularly effective means of asserting themselves in the Lebanese political arena at the Shi'ites' expense.

Whether Syria gave Amal the approval to attack the camps, or whether the fighting just grew out of intercommunal antagonism, is largely academic. In any case, it fits in with the Syrian design, and, after two days of coy silence, Damascus came out behind Amal. It insisted that its Palestinian allies of the "Salvation Front" should enter into "a strategic alliance" with Amal, the Druzes, and other "patriotic" Lebanese forces.

Here, however, Syria's calculations began to go awry. It apparently did not take enough account of one fundamental instinct — survival — which has proved stronger than ideological or tactical commitment to the Syrian side of the great Arab divide over the Mideast "peace process."

The sympathies of the Beirut camp-dwellers lie essentially with Arafat. Recognising that, the Salvation Front reached an understanding with the Arafat loyalists on two things: that they would pursue their rivalries by political and not military means, and that all would join forces in defence of the camps against any external aggression.

That has now happened. Palestinian factions which once fought against each other in the Beka'a valley and Tripoli now pledge that they will defend the camps together till the last man. An ugly cycle of cause and effect is making the Palestinians more intransigent than ever. The Shi'ites were infuriated to find that these "cowards" not only fight, but do so in such condtions more effectively than they do. As their losses grow, so have their vengeful atrocities.

THE WEATHER

Heavy rain in places

A DEPRESSION to the southwest of Britain will move slowly northeastwards with an unstable southerly airstream covering most of Britain ahead of the associated trough of low pressure.

London, SE, Cent S, E England, E Anglia, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, with thundery showers, but some bright intervals. Wind S light. Max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Midlands, NW, Cent N, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Cent Highlands, Moray Firth: Some sunshine and thundery showers. Wind mainly S moderate. Max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

SW England, Wales, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy in places. Drier with sunny intervals later. Wind S becoming N, moderate. Max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy with thundery showers, some bright intervals. Wind mainly SE, light. Max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

GW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy at times. Wind variable, light. Max 13 to 15C (55 to 59).

Outlook: Rather cloudy with thundery showers at first, but becoming dry and sunny in most areas. Near normal temperatures.

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order, time and visibility, when rising, maximum elevation and direction of setting. An asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

— London

Aztec: 23.31-23.37 NNE 30E SE* (May 28) 1.10-1.17 N 45W SW.*
Cosmos 1900: 22.28-22.31 NNW 15NNE NNE (May 28) 0.08-0.14 NNW 25NE E; 1.48-1.53 NW 70SW SSE.*
Cosmos 398: 23.06-23.13 SSW 25SSE ESE (May 28) 1.49-1.50 SSW* 85SSW E.
Cosmos 1310 (May 28): 0.26-0.28 N 15NNE NE.
Ops 28: 23.06-23 11SE* 35ENE NNE (May 28) 0.40-0.45 WSW* 25WNW NNW.

— Manchester

Aztec: 23.30-23.37 NNE 25E SE* (May 28) 1.10-1.17 N 60WNW SSW.*
Cosmos 1850: 22.27-22.31 NW 15N NE (May 28) 0.07-0.13 NNW 30NNE E; 1.47-1.53 NW 60W SSE.*
Cosmos 398: 23.07-23.13 SSW 20SSE ESE (May 28) 1.49-1.50 SSE* 45SSE ESE.
Cosmos 1310: 22.48-22.50 NNW 10N N (May 28) 0.24-0.28 NNW 15NNE NE.
Ops 28: 23.06-23.11 SE 30E NNE (May 28) 0.40-0.45 SW* 30W NNW.

AROUND THE WORLD

LUNCH-TIME REPORTS

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	F	21	70	Luxembourg	S	24	75
Algiers	S	27	81	Madrid	C	22	72
Amsterdam	S	27	81	Majorca	S	24	75
Athens	S	29	84	Malaga	F	21	70
Bahrain	S	34	93	Malta	C	21	70
Barbados				M'chester	F	20	68
Barcelona	S	21	70	M'vdeo	S	18	64
Belgrade	S	26	79	*Mex City			
Bermuda	S	26	79	*Miami			
Berlin	S	26	79	*Montreal			
Biarritz	S	27	81	Moscow	S	15	59
Birmingham	C	21	70	Munich	S	25	77
Barcelona	F	26	79	Nairobi	S	23	73
*Boston				Naples	R	20	68
Boulogne	S	25	77	Nassau			
Bristol	R	17	63	Newcastle	F	20	68
Brussels	S	26	79	New York	S	25	77
Budapest	S	24	75	Nice	S	23	73
Buenos Aires				Oporto	R	16	61
Cardiff	C	16	61	Oslo	C	17	63
Cairo	S	34	93	Paris	S	26	79
Cape Town	S	21	70	Peking	S	23	73
Casablanca	C	22	72	Perth	C	18	64
*Chicago				Prague	S	24	75
Cologne	S	28	82	Reykjavik	F	7	45
Copenhagen	S	23	73	Riyadh	S	41	106
Corfu	S	27	81	Rome	S	27	81
Dublin	R	15	59	*Rio de Jan			
Dubrovnik	F	24	75	Rome	F	27	81
Edinburgh	C	17	63	Singapore	C	29	84
Faro	S	20	68	Salzburg	S	27	81
Florence	F	27	81	Seoul	S	26	79
Frankfurt	S	27	81	Stockholm	S	21	70
Funchal	F	20	68	Strasbourg	S	26	79
Geneva	S	24	75	Sydney	F	18	64
Gibraltar	F	22	72	Tangier	F	22	72
Glasgow	R	15	59	Tel Aviv	S	27	81
Helsinki	S	21	70	Tenerife	C	23	73
Hong Kong	C	31	88	Tokyo	C	23	73
Innsbruck	S	26	79	Tunis	F	24	75
Inverness	F	18	64	Valencia	F	23	73
Istanbul	R	22	72	*Vancouver			
Karachi	S	39	102	Venice	S	26	79
Larnaca	S	26	79	Vienna	S	23	73
L' Palmas	F	23	73	Wellington	S	14	57
Lisbon	T	15	59	Warsaw	S	23	73
Locarno	F	22	72	*Washington			
London	F	22	72	Zurich	S	24	75

*L. Angeles

C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny; T, thunder.
* Not available.

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Belfast	10.12 pm	to	4.30 am
Birmingham	9.43 pm	to	4.25 am
Bristol	9.41 pm	to	4.23 am
Glasgow	10.12 pm	to	4.15 am
London	9.51 pm	to	4.23 am
Manchester	9.50 pm	to	4.22 am
Newcastle	9.58 pm	to	4.10 am
Nottingham	9.42 pm	to	4.22 am

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Bridge	7.35 am	7.46 pm
Dover	4.43 am	5.23 pm
Liverpool	4.53 am	5.40 pm

SUN RISES	4.53 am
SUN SETS	9.01 pm
MOON SETS	2.23 am
MOON RISES	12.02 pm

MOON: First quarter

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6pm Saturday.

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in	Max temp C	Max temp F	Weather (day)
ENGLAND					
London	6.0	—	19	66	Bright
Birmingham	6.2	.02	19	66	Showers pm
Bristol	3.8	.09	18	64	Rain am
Norwich	10.2	—	20	68	Sunny
Blackpool	0.7	.04	17	63	Rain
Manchester	0.5	.01	18	64	Showers
Nottingham	4.3	.03	19	66	Showers pm
Newcastle	4.1	—	17	63	Showers pm
Carlisle	1.7	.15	15	59	Rain pm
EAST COAST					
Tynemouth	4.1	—	17	63	Cloudy
Scarborough	6.3	—	18	64	Bright
Bridlington	6.5	—	19	66	Bright pm
Skegness	8.2	—	20	68	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.6	—	18	64	Sunny pm
Clacton	6.0	—	17	63	Bright
Margate	—	—	21	70	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	10.8	—	18	64	Sunny
Hastings	7.8	.08	18	64	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	9.5	.08	18	64	Sunny
Brighton	4.6	.07	16	61	Sunny pm
Worthing	7.3	.16	16	61	Sunny
Littlehampton	8.8	.15	18	64	Sunny
Bognor Regis	8.4	.12	17	63	Sunny pm
Hayling I	6.5	.06	15	59	Sunny pm
Southsea	4.6	.03	17	63	Cloudy
Ryde	6.6	.02	18	64	Sunny pm
Shanklin	6.1	.22	18	64	Sunny
Ventnor	3.8	.11	16	61	Sunny pm
Bournemouth	7.7	.01	17	63	Sunny pm
Poole	6.1	.01	19	66	Cloudy
Swanage	7.4	.02	17	63	Sunny pm
Weymouth	6.5	.01	17	63	Bright
Exmouth	8.3	—	15	59	Bright
Teignmouth	9.0	—	19	66	Sunny
Torquay	8.7	.01	19	66	Bright
Falmouth	5.3	.06	16	61	Sunny
Penzance	5.7	.07	16	61	Sunny pm
Isles of Scilly	4.7	.12	16	61	Sunny pm
Jersey	10.0	—	22	72	Sunny
Guernsey	9.4	—	18	64	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Newquay	4.5	—	18	64	Bright
Ilfracombe	3.9	.02	19	66	Cloudy
Southport	—	.02	16	61	Showers
Morecambe	1.5	.01	16	61	Showers
Douglas	0.2	.10	11	52	Rain
Wales					
Prestatyn	7.7	—	18	54	Showers pm
Colwyn Bay	6.7	.13	16	61	Dull
Tenby	6.5	.29	15	59	Showers
Cardiff	3.4	.14	18	64	Rain am
Anglesey	0.6	.02	13	55	Rain am
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	—	.49	12	54	Rain
Prestwick	0.8	.34	12	54	Rain
Glasgow	2.1	.29	12	54	Rain
Tiree	1.1	.12	10	50	Bright am
Stornoway	10.9	—	12	54	Sunny
Lerwick	11.5	—	10	50	Showers am
Wick	9.8	—	12	54	Sunny
Kinloss	6.8	.01	12	54	Bright
Aberdeen	7.0	.03	15	59	Rain pm
St Andrews	5.9	.09	14	57	Rain pm
Edinburgh	3.7	.39	12	54	Rain
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Belfast	0.4	.39	14	57	Rain pm

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in	Max temp C	Max temp F	Weather (day)
ENGLAND					
London	6.2	.55	22	72	Thundr pm
Birmingham	4.2	.199	21	70	Thndr am
Bristol	4.9	.19	19	66	Thndr pm
Norwich	6.0	.02	25	77	Thndr pm
Blackpool	3.6	.05	21	70	Shwrs pm
Manchester	5.3	.17	21	70	Shwrs pm
Nottingham	5.5	.35	23	73	Shwrs pm
Newcastle	5.1	—	25	75	Bright
Carlisle	2.9	.04	20	68	Cloudy
EAST COAST					
Tynemouth	5.0	—	22	72	Bright
Scarborough	7.2	.04	12	54	Bright
Bridlington	7.0	.30	18	64	Shwrs pm
Skegness	9.1	.09	23	73	Sunny
Lowestoft	10.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Clacton	10.1	.16	19	66	Thundr
Margate	—	.04	22	72	Thndr pm
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	10.8	.19	23	73	Thndr pm
Hastings	9.4	.15	22	72	Thndr pm
Eastbourne	8.7	.34	20	68	Thndr pm
Brighton	4.5	.31	21	70	Thndr pm
Worthing	7.5	.23	22	72	Thunder
Littlehampton	7.9	.25	21	70	Thunder
Bognor Regis	7.1	.06	21	70	Thunder
Hayling	7.4	.06	20	68	Thunder
Southsea	5.1	.13	21	70	Cloudy
Ryde	5.9	.45	19	66	Thunder
Sandown	5.1	.08	21	70	Thunder
Shanklin	4.9	.18	19	66	Thunder
Ventnor	4.7	.25	19	66	Thunder
Bournemouth	5.1	.45	19	66	Thunder
Swanage	5.3	.32	17	63	Showers
Weymouth	4.1	.09	18	64	Cloudy
Exmouth	4.6	.50	17	63	Sunny pm
Teignmouth	3.6	.84	16	61	Sunny pm
Torquay	4.6	.98	16	61	Sunny pm
Falmouth	2.6	—	16	61	Cloudy
Penzance	4.5	—	18	64	Sunny pm
Isles of Scilly	5.3	—	17	63	Bright
Jersey	8.1	.02	22	72	Thunder
Guernsey	5.5	.39	21	70	Thndr am
WEST COAST					
Newquay	3.5	—	18	64	Bright
Ilfracombe	2.1	.15	19	66	Cloudy
Southport	4.0	.03	21	70	Bright am
Morecambe	2.9	.07	20	68	Cloudy
Douglas	0.2	.81	14	57	Shwrs pm
WALES					
Prestatyn	2.4	.01	21	70	Bright am
Colwyn Bay	2.5	.05	19	66	Bright am
Tenby	2.8	.03	14	57	Cloudy
Cardiff	4.2	.31	18	64	Rain am
Anglesey	2.0	—	18	64	Cloudy
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	0.2	.29	16	61	Cloudy
Prestwick	0.6	.04	18	64	Showers pm
Glasgow	0.3	.26	16	61	Rain pm
Tiree	4.7	.48	14	57	Bright
Stornoway	0.1	.43	13	55	Drizzle am
Lerwick	4.0	.12	12	54	Rain am
Wick	4.5	.09	16	61	Bright
Kinloss	3.5	.28	21	70	Bright
Aberdeen	8.7	.07	19	66	Bright
St Andrews	2.4	.06	19	66	Rain am
Edinburgh	0.9	.02	18	64	Bright
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Belfast	5.8	.05	17	63	Rain pm

MANCHESTER READINGS

From 6pm Friday to 6am Saturday: Min temp, 10C (50F). From 6am to 6pm Saturday: Max temp 18C (64F). Total period: sunshine, 0.5hr; rainfall, 0.01in.

From 6pm Saturday to 6am yesterday: Min temp, 14C (57F). From 6am to 6pm yesterday: Max temp, 21C (70F). Total period: sunshine, 5.3hr; rainfall, 0.17in.

LONDON READINGS

From 6 pm Friday to 6 am Saturday: Min temp 12C (54F). From 6 am to 6 pm Saturday: Max temp 19C (66F) Total period. sunshine, 6hrs; rainfall, trace.

From 6 pm Saturday to 6 am yesterday: Min temp 15C (59F). From 6 am to 6 pm yesterday: Max temp 22C (72F). Total period: sunshine, 6.2hrs; rainfall, 0.35in.

THE GUARDIAN
119 Farringdon Road
London EC1R 3ER
Telephone: 01-278 2332
Telex: 8811746 (Guardn G)
For facsimile only:
01-837 2114.

In Manchester:
164 Deansgate
Manchester M60 2RR
Telephone: 061-832 7200

Telephone Advertisement Sales:
London: 01-430 1234
Manchester: 061-832 7200
Ext. 2161

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